Edition for Europe

per English Mail.

The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

No. 877—Fourth Year. BUENOS AYRES, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1864. Circulation 1,500.

MAUÁ BANK

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101—103.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.
For balances in our favour, ... 15 per cent.
For balances in favour of Customers, ... 8 ,,
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.
For balances in our favour, ... 15 per cent.
For balances in favour of Customers ... 8 ,,
Deposits for a fixed term in specie or currency, at conventional interest.

P. P. MAUÁ & Co.
Dec. 1, 1864. WILLIAM LESLIE.

MAUA BANK,

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101—103

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:—

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations

Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours' previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fé, Salto Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazils, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 9 a m. till 4 p.m.

P. P. MAUÁ & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

MONEY ORDERS.

Drafts on IRELAND are granted by the undersigned, payable on demand at any of the Fifty-two branches of the

NATIONAL BANK.

Drafts are also granted on
Messrs. PRESCOTT, GROTE, and Co., Bankers, LONDON; and on J. DARNER and Co., Banker, LIVERPOOL.

Timely application should be made at the Office of Mr. Wilson Jacobs, Exchange Broker, No. 65 Calle San Martin (opposite the Bolsa).

THOMAS B. HALL.

Briton & Medical General (Incorporated with the Unity General) Life Assurance Association

Chief Offices—WEST STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Capital—3,000,000*l. Sterling.*

Propositions for Life Assurances are received, and immediate attention paid to the same. A Prospectus of rates and other particulars will be furnished on application to the Company's Agent in this City,

GEORGE WILKS,
7 Calle Mayo.

Royal Insurance Company.

FIRE AND LIFE.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

This important company, in many respects the greatest of its kind in the present age, has appointed an agency in this city. The head offices are in London and Liverpool with branches in Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester, Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Newcastle, Southampton, Montreal, Toronto and other cities.

The ROYAL is remarkable; for the promptitude and liberality of its settlements: for the largest life bonuses (£2 per cent per annum) ever continuously declared during 15 years by any Co.; for the enormous extent of its transactions, shewing £ 00,000 in new life assurances for 1862, and a Fire revenue of £300,000 per annum; for its security, which has given rise to the proverb "as safe as the Royal;" for the accumulated funds in hand, over one million sterling; for its annual income, over half-a-million sterling; and for the correct calculation of its mortality tables. Hence the English press of all countries, including over 90 leading papers, speaks in the highest terms of this company.

The report for 1862 shews that all the property of the Co. amounting to £846,070 is real and substantial property:" the amount now exceeds one million sterling. The increase, during 14 years, or. Fire business was 900 per cent, and on Life 1350 per cent.

Messrs. H. A. GREEN and Co. are authorised to issue policies for Fire and Life to a very large amount, at moderate premiums, the Co. being anxious to extend its foreign business, which already shews an annual revenue of £200,660. Life claims can be settled without reference to England. For further particulars please apply to

HENRY A. GREEN and Co., Ship-brokers,
25 CALLE RECONQUISTA.

NOTE—Prospectuses and illuminated almanacs may be had on application at the Office. X. J.

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company.

Established in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.

Office—Calle Reconquista, 83.

DIRECTORS.

Sor. Don Tomas Armstrong, President.
,, Enrique Ochoa, Vice-President.
,, Felipe Llavallol.
,, Eduardo Lumb.
,, Ambrosio P. Lezica.
,, Enrique Tomkinson.
,, Mariano Casares.
,, Francisco F. Moreno, Gerente.

Gualeguaychu Steam Navigation Company

Ports of the Uruguay.

'ERA.'

This Steamer will leave this for the above Ports every morning at Ten o'Clock, on the 2d, 7th, 12th, 17th, 22d, 27th.

This is a most desirable convenience for persons going to Gualeguaychu, who are landed there without the inconvenience of being transhipped to other vessels in Fray Bentos.

FARES.

	CABIN. Pats.	STEERAGE. Pats.
Higueritas	6	3
Fray Bentos, ...	8	4
Gualeguaycha	9	4½
Roman	10	5
Concepcion	12	6
Paysandu	16	8
Concordia	16	8
Salto	16	8

Parcels will be received at the Agency, 1 Calle Cuyo, up to Nine o'Clock, and Specie up to Eleven o'Clock in the morning of the day of sailing.

For further particulars apply at the Agency, Calle de Cuyo, No. 1.

HENRY DOWSE.

BRITISH HOTEL,

96—*Piedad*—96.

104 1m 3d

London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank

(Limited.)

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80.

Capital— 1,000,000*l Sterling,*

The rates of Interest from 1st July, 1864, until further notice, will be as follows, both for Specie and Currency:—

In Account Current.

Allowed ... ... 7 per cent.
Charged ... ... 15 ,,

Fixed Deposits.

For ninety days ... 8 per cent.

On Deposits subject to thirty days' notice of withdrawal, interest will be allowed at the rate of one per cent. per annum more than the rate for ninety days fixed deposits, rising and falling therewith, the Bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the usual papers.

From the 1st July, 1864, till further announcement, the rate for this class of deposits will be 8 per cent. per annum.

J. H. GREEN, Manager.

DRAFTS AT SIGHT
ON THE
UNION BANK OF IRELAND
ISSUED BY THE
London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank.
CALLE DE LA PIEDAD, No. 80.

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

Life Assurance and Saving Fund Association.

FOR THE CREATION OF CAPITALS, LIFE ANNUITIES, INHERITANCES, &c.

Approved by Government and founded in accordance with Law.

Capital subscribed up to June 30th, 1864—
In hard dollars, ... 229,142 dols.
In paper currency ... 370,000 ,,

Inversion of Fund.

Purchase of the House Nos. 214, 216, and 218 Calle Corrientes; and No. 170 Calle de Santiago del Estero.

DIRECTORS.

D. Miguel Azcuenaga, President.
,, Bernabé Ocampo, Vice President.
,, Antonio Marco del Pont.
,, Jacobo Paravicini.
,, Constant Santamaria.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

D. Estanislao Penn.,
,, J. A. Fernandez.
,, L. B. Wilcke.
,, Mariano Billinghurst.
,, Ladislao F. Martinez.

GERENTE—D. JUAN CASADO; Domicilio, Buenos Ayres, BANKERS—The Casa de Mouat; Domicile, Buenos Ayres.

This Society has for its sole object to render fruitful the savings of all classes.

By the agglomeration of small sums, capitals are created for the purchase of real estated property within the municipal bounds of the city.

Subscriptions are received with or without loss of capital

With loss of capital gives a right:

1st. To compound interest on such capital.

2nd. To a proportionate share in the capital, interest and premiums of those who die in the respective section

3rd. To a proportion of the interest and premium of all who may forfeit their shares.

4th. To a proportion in the gains from investment of capital.

Without loss of capital gives a right.

1st. To compound interest on such capital.

2nd. To a proportion of the interest and premium on those who die

3rd. To a proportion of the interest and premium of forfeited shares.

4th. To a proportion of gains from investment of capital.

Capitals with Compound Interest.

Deposits for the creation of capitals will be received, to be returned at any given period.

Paper Money Section.

The currency of Buenos Ayres received on the same conditions as specie.

Life Annuities.

Capitals received to be paid out in life annuities.

Subscriptions to any of the sections, whether specie or currency may be made in bulk, or monthly, quarterly, half yearly, or yearly.

For further particulars apply at the Office,
x No. 87 CALLE SAN MARTIN (Altos).

Protection from Fire.

PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.

BRYANT AND MAY'S

PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND CIGAR LIGHTS.

Light only on the Box.

The Patent Safety Match affords an instantaneous light as readily as common matches, whilst it is entirely free from all their dangerous properties

Patent Safety Matches in neat slide boxes.

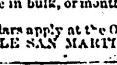
Patent Safety Vestas in paper slide-boxes, and in japanned tin boxes of 100, 250, and 500.

BRYANT & MAY, Manufacturers of Wax Vestas in round plaid boxes, and in japanned tin boxes, of 50, 100, 250, 500, and 1,000.

Sole importers of Jonkopings Tandstickor (slide boxes.)

All orders made payable in London will receive immediate attention.

WHITECHAPEL-LANE, LONDON, E.



Dr. P. Bourse,

SURGEON DENTIST,
Of New York,

Has removed his Office to the New Building, No. 200 CALLE 25 DE MAYO, MONTEVIDEO. The beautiful suit of rooms are fitted up in the most modern style, affording great facilities for Dental operations, combining excellent light with facility for privacy and comfort. He has recently received an addition of the most modern and approved instruments with monthly information by each European Packet of the latest and most important improvements in Dental Science. Also, by the latest improved gas fixtures, can always afford relief to those suffering from Toothache, at night as well as in the daytime.

Montevideo, May 8, 1864.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

SIGHT DRAFTS.

Drafts at Sight, for large or small amounts, can be obtained from

WANKLYN & Co.
No. 104 *Calle de San Martin,*

On the following places:—
LONDON,
LIVERPOOL,
All branches of the National Bank IRELAND,
Antwerp,
Hamburg,
Paris
Genoa,
Cadiz,
Bayonne,

Buenos-Ayres, Dec. 2, 1864.
WANKLYN & Co.

101—Calle San Martin—101.

20 6m x

FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.

DIAS DE TRABAJO.

IDA. REGRESO.

Tren.	S. Fernando	S. Isidro.	Olivos.	Belgrano.	Retiro.	25 de Mayo.		25 de Mayo.	Retiro.	Belgrano.	Olivos.	S. Isidro.	S. Fernando	Tren.
1ro	6 30	7 0	7 13	7 25	7 43	7 35	de la manana	8 0	9 42	9 30	9 43	10 0	10 35	1ro
2do	8 8	8 38	8 55	9 8	9 25	9 18	de la tarde	9 32	11 37	11 25	11 43	12 0	12 35	2do
3ro	12 8	12 38	12 55	1 8	1 25	1 18	,,	12 32	4 37	4 25	4 43	5 0	5 35	3ro
4to	6 30	7 0	7 13	7 25	7 43	7 35	,,	7 0	9 42	9 30	9 43	10 0	10 35	4to

IDA. REGRESO.

Tren.	S. Fernando	S. Isidro.	Olivos.	Belgrano.	Retiro.	25 de Mayo.		25 de Mayo.	Retiro.	Belgrano.	Olivos.	S. Isidro.	S. Fernando	Tren.
1ro	6 32	7 0	7 13	7 25	7 43	7 35	de la manana	8 0	9 42	9 30	9 43	10 0	10 35	1ro
2do	10 32	11 0	11 13	11 25	11 43	11 35	de la tarde	9 32	11 37	11 25	11 43	12 0	12 35	2do
3ro	12 32	1 0	1 13	1 25	1 43	1 35	,,	12 32	4 37	4 25	4 43	5 0	5 35	3ro
4to	6 32	7 0	7 13	7 25	7 43	7 35	,,	7 0	9 42	9 30	9 43	10 0	10 35	4to

IDA. REGRESO.

Tren.	S. Fernando	S. Isidro.	Olivos.	Belgrano.	Retiro.	25 de Mayo.		25 de Mayo.	Retiro.	Belgrano.	Olivos.	S. Isidro.	S. Fernando	Tren.
1ro	6 32	7 0	7 13	7 25	7 43	7 35	de la manana	8 0	9 42	9 30	9 43	10 0	10 35	1ro
2do	10 32	11 0	11 13	11 25	11 43	11 35	de la tarde	9 32	11 37	11 25	11 43	12 0	12 35	2do
3ro	12 32	1 0	1 13	1 25	1 43	1 35	,,	12 32	4 37	4 25	4 43	5 0	5 35	3ro
4to	6 32	7 0	7 13	7 25	7 43	7 35	,,	7 0	9 42	9 30	9 43	10 0	10 35	4to

THE GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Established 1821, and empowered by special Act of Parliament.

Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and River Plate:
DRABBLE BROTHERS and CO.,
CALLE PIEDAD 12.

x20x

ALE AND PORTER.

Superior London Stout in quarts and pints.
Superior Double Extra Stout in do do.
Superior Allsopp's Strong Ale in quarts.
Superior Pale Ale (variety of brands) in quarts and pints.
Superior Strong Draught Ale in hogsheads.
Superior Pale do do in do.
,, Bitter do do in barrels.
,, Burton do do in kilderkins.

A cask of Allsa Ale always on tap at Natalli's Store, No. 92 CALLE 25 MAYO. 1 1s

LEA & PERRINS.

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS to be the ONLY GOOD SAUCE and applicable to EVERY VARIETY of DISH

Extract of a LETTE from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his Brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

'Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS

Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated.

Worcestershire Sauce.

L. AND P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious IMITATIONS, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. FORGED.

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Whole sale and Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

52p 1w 425

OAKEY & SONS

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.

EMERY, BLACK LEAD, &c.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

EMERY BLACK LEAD, GLASS and EMERY PAPER, and GLASS CLOTH.

INDIA-RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS, &c.

WELLINGTON MILLS,
172, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, S., LONDON

167 1 w 1 25.

TUPPER & Co.'s GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON AND PATENT TILES, FOR ROOFS, SHEDS, CHURCHES, OUT-BUILDINGS, &c.

In order to protect the Public, all Tupper & Co.'s manufactures are marked:—

"TUPPER & COMPY., Manufacturers,
"61a, Moorgate Street, London;
"WORKS, LIMEHOUSE AND BIRMINGHAM."

With either of their brands, Best Best TC with Crown over; Best Cross Daggers; or G in Circle.

For Prices, Drawings, and general information, apply through any respectable London House, or to the manufacturers direct,

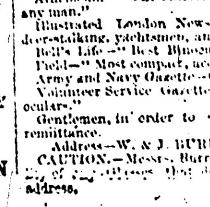
61a, MORGATE STREET, LONDON.

*** Catalogues forwarded on application.

CAUTION.

Inferior qualities are being sold as Tupper & Co.'s make

26p 1 f d 15



ELLWOOD'S PATENT AIR CHAMBER HATS

CAUTION.—The Patentees having established the validity of their Patent, in an action tried on the 20th and 21st days of June instant, in the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, before Lord Chief Justice Erle and a Special Jury, in which Ellwood and another, of No. 24 Great Charlotte-st., Blackfriars Road, in the Borough of Southwark Wholesale Hat Manufacturers, were Plaintiffs, and Christy and others, of No. 35 Gracechurch street, in the City of London, also Wholesale Hat Manufacturers, were Defendents; and the Jury having by their verdict found that the above-named Defendants had infringed the Plaintiffs' Patent, and that the invention was new in England and in India at the date of the Letters Patent—We, the above named Plaintiffs, do hereby give notice to all Manufacturers, Dealers in, and Sellers of Hats, Caps, or Helmets that we shall proceed by suit in Chancery against all persons so manufacturing, dealing in, or selling Hats, Caps or Helmets, constructed on the principle of "Ellwood's Patent Air Chamber Hat," unless the previous consent of the Patentees be obtained, at the same time reserving to ourselves the right of taking proceedings against prior infringers.

Dated this 24th day of June, 1864.

JOHN ELLWOOD & SONS,
24 Great Charlotte Street, Blackfriars Road, Southwark

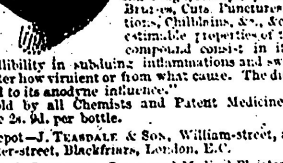
Patentees for Air-Chamber Hats.

CAUTION. NO AIR-CHAMBER HATS OR HELMETS are Genuine unless they bear the above stamp with "Ellwood and Sons," or the Sellers' name in the SHIELD

OSTEO ODON

PATENT, MARCH 1st, 1862.

Messrs. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or metallic fastenings, and especially adapted for warm climates:



Diploma 1815.
27, Harley Street, Cavendish Square.
City Establishment—56 Lombard Hill (4 doors from the Railway Bridge.)
Liverpool: 134, Duke Street.
Birmingham, 65, New Street.

Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forwarding particulars as the condition of their mouths, with an enclosure of One Guinea, will receive by return that which will enable them to take an impression of the mouth, so as to enable Messrs. G. to forward either a partial or complete set of Teeth.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED ODONTALGIQUE, for restoring and preserving the Teeth, 10s. 6d. and 21s. per bottle. Patent White Enamel for stopping Front Teeth, warranted never to change colour, 5s. and 10s. 6d. per packet; and the Gutta Percha 1s. 6d. per box.

GABRIEL'S Practical Treatise on Teeth, which explains the numerous advantages obtainable by their patented method, may be had of their Agents, or will be furnished direct on receipt of Twelve Stamps.

Established more than Thirty Years.

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, &c.—The sufferings which these excruciating diseases have entailed upon mankind are now likely to be for ever an interval, by the use of "Fenner's Embrocation." When applied in the most violent and distressing cases of Gout, Rheumatism, Tic Doloreux, Lumbago, Sciatica, &c., it never fails to produce the most happy effects. The combination contains this invaluable remedy is based on philosophical principles, and is free from everything in the remotest degree allied to quackery. Powerful in its effects, and patent in its composition, it is destined to the highest stand in the medical world."—Morning Chronicle.

Extract from a letter of J. E. Norton, Esq., Surgeon, Liverpool.

"No family ought to be without this incomparable remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Hooping-cough, Cramps, Spasms, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Punctures, Contractions, Chilblains, &c., &c. The inestimable properties of this simple compound consist in its positive infallibility in subduing inflammations and swellings, no matter how virulent or from what cause. The disease must yield to its anodyne influence."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Venders, price 2s. 9d. per bottle.

Depot—J. TEASDALE & SON, William-street, and 5 & 6 Water-street, Blackfriars, London, E.C.

Leech Importers, Court and Medical Plaister Manufacturers—Established 1815.

'BURROW'S GLASSES.'

FOR THE OPERA, FIELD, CAMP, & SEA.

Unsurpassed for brilliancy and power; equal to any other Binocular at double the price.

Larger Size and Power, £6 6s. (Sling Case); Smaller, £4 14s. 6d.

In Aluminium, incredibly light, 10 and 12 Guineas.

HIGH-POWER RIFLE TELESCOPES,

As used at the National Rifle Association Meetings, 3, 5, 6, and 9 Guineas each.

Naval, Deer-Stalking, and Reconnoitring Telescopes,

Best quality, 2, 4, and 6 Guineas each.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

Athenæum—"The Malvern Glass must be valuable to any man."

Illustrated London News—"Admirably adapted for deer-stalking, yachtsmen, and sportsmen."

Bell's Life—"Best Binocular Telescope yet invented."

Field—"Most compact, accurate, and powerful."

Army and Navy Gazette—"One of the best."

Volunteer Service Gazette—"Beautifully finished Binoculars."

Gentlemen, in order to save delay, should enclose a remittance.

Address—W. & J. BURROW, Malvern, England.

CAUTION.—Messrs. Burrow do not guarantee the quality of any glasses that do not bear their name and address.

BENSON'S WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

Watch and Clock Maker, by Special Appointment, to His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales.

Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 1862.

"As a sample of English clock work on a large scale, the works of this are probably the finest finished that have ever been seen in this country. No Chronometer could be fitted with more perfectness or carefully adjusted mechanism."—Times, June 11 1862.

"A triumph of ingenuity."—Telegraph March 12 1863.

"A more splendid and exquisitely finished piece of mechanism we have never seen." Standard, June 1st 1862.

"Some of them are of great beauty and if the English watch-trade only follow up with the same spirit and success this first attempt to compete with foreigners in decorative watches, there seems to be no reason why we should not get the trade entirely into our own hands."—Times, June 23, 1862.

"Ranged around the base of the clock were the Watches which Mr. Benson exhibited, and which have been universally admired for the beauty and elegance of the designs engraved upon them. The movements are of the finest quality which the art of horology is at present capable of producing. The clock and watches were objects of great attraction, and well repaid the trouble of an inspection."—Illustrated London News, November 8, 1862.

WATCHES, adapted for every clime, climate, and country, wholesale and retail. Chronometer, Duplex Lever, Horizontal, Repeating, Centre Seconds, Keyless Astronomical, Reversible, and Chronograph, from 5 guineas to 35 guineas.

CLOCKS, Drawing Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Library, Hall, Stable, Church, Carriage Clocks, Electrical, Astronomical, Chronometer, Turret, Stable, Railway, Post-office, Shop, Watchmen's, Office, or Counting-house, from 1,000 guineas to £1 0s.

SILVER CASES		GOLD CASES		
Open Face	Hunters	Open Face	Hunters	Benson's Fashion Watches
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
5 5 0	5 15 0	5 12 0	5 15 0	Patent Lever, jewelled.....
6 6 0	6 16 0	6 16 0	7 7 0	Do. do. 6 jewels, highly finished, & jewelled
7 7 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 18 0	Do. do. 8 jewels, highly finished, & jewelled
8 8 0	9 9 0	9 9 0	10 10 0	Do. do. 10 extra, 8 jewels.....
9 9 0	10 10 0	10 10 0	11 11 0	Do. do. 8 jewels.....
10 10 0	11 11 0	11 11 0	12 12 0	Do. Plate Lever, jewelled.....
11 11 0	12 12 0	12 12 0	13 13 0	Do. do. 6 jewels.....
12 12 0	13 13 0	13 13 0	14 14 0	Do. do. 8 jewels.....
13 13 0	14 14 0	14 14 0	15 15 0	Do. do. extra, 10 jewels.....
14 14 0	15 15 0	15 15 0	16 16 0	Do. do. .....

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH—A first class London made Lever, Compensation-balance, adapted for hot climates:—

Silver Cases, Open-Face... £12 12 0 Hunters...£12 12 0
Gold Cases, Open-Face... £23 0 0 Hunters...£25 0 0

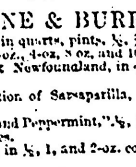
FOREIGN WATCHES WARRANTED—Silver Cases, at £7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15 guineas.
Gold Cases, £8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, £9, 20, £12, 15 guineas.
Diamond Cases, £25, 30, 40, 50 guineas.

BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED WATCH PAMPHLET.

Which can be obtained at the office of this paper, or will be sent Post free Six Stamps, contains a short History of Watchmaking, with descriptions and prices of every kind of Watch now made, and from which merchants and others can select and have their orders sent safe by post to India, the Colonies, or any part of the world.

Post Office Orders, Bankers' Drafts, or Bills upon London Houses must be made payable and addressed to

JAMES W. BENSON,
WATCH & CLOCK MANUFACTORY.
33 & 34 LUDGATE HILL.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1849.



PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

BURGOYNE & BURBIDGES

Castor Oil, selected, in quarts, pints, ½, ¼, and ⅛ pint.
Gurrie Powder, in 2-oz., 4-oz, 8 oz, and 16-oz bottles.
Cod Liver Oil, finest Newfoundland, in quarts, pints, and ½-pints.
Concentrated Decoction of Sarsaparilla, in quarts, pints, and ½-pints.
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BRAZILIAN SPOLIATIONS IN BANDA ORIENTAL.

Brazil may well be termed the Russia of South America, not only for the enormous extent of her territory, but still more for her traditional policy of annexation and encroachment on her weaker neighbors. The press of Buenos Ayres for its own reasons may at present seek to sanctify the imperial arms under the aspect of liberators, as if Dom Pedro had such a tender regard for the welfare of the citizens of Montevideo that he would spare neither men nor money to give them those constitutional rights which he deems unsalutary for a million of his own slave subjects in Brazil.

But it is easy to tear aside the mask, and shew the real intentions of the cabinet of Rio, as well as the elastic patriotism of those who aid the imperial spoliation of which they so bitterly complained on former occasions.

The 'Pueblo' gives a telling exposition of the successive encroachments on Banda Oriental by Brazil, and the authority is no less than D. Juan Carlos Gomez, the eminent Oriental writer, who by a strange infatuation is now allied with the imperial wreckers of Paysandú.

"The empire robbed us in 1816 of all the territory north of Ibicuy and Yaguaron as far as Lake Mearim, being an extent of 2920 square leagues. After the incorporation it stripped us still further of 1400 square leagues lying between the Ibicuy and Cuareim rivers."

"The treaties of 1851 and 1852 sanctioned these spoliations, contrary to the settlement of limits in 1777, and even took another slice of 280 square leagues off the Republic, between Lake Mearim and Chuy. These treaties (of 1852) are therefore null in the eyes of every Oriental, whose ancestors shed their blood defending the Republic from Brazil, on the battle-fields of Rincon, Sarandi and Ituzaingo."

Here we find the Republic which originally included 11,400 square leagues is now reduced to little more than half that extent having suffered three successive annexations by Brazil, which robbed Uruguay of 4,400 square leagues or 40,000 square miles, a territory equal to Ireland and Belgium collectively.

Much stress has been laid on the aid rendered by Brazil to overturn the tyranny of Rosas as if a generous impulse of Dom Pedro's Government. But we remark that these iniquitous treaties of spoliation date from that very epoch, shewing the lucrative gains of the Empire for the powder wasted at Caseros. Moreover the fall of Rosas was advantageous for Brazil, as it destroyed a strong government and opened the door for a dozen years of ruinous civil war in these countries, leaving Buenos Ayres much weaker in 1864 to resist the imperial aggressions than when under Admiral Brown the Argentine flag swept that of Brazil from the ocean.

The Montevidean Government has, therefore, rightly re-asserted the claims of the Republic to its ancient limits and annulled the treaties of 1851–52 pronounced by Juan C. Gomez to be void and illegal. Every Oriental citizen is bound to support these claims, and those who condemn the act of President Aguirre may fairly be suspected to connive at the total absorption of the Republic by Brazil, which must be the result of Flores ever succeed.

If we want further proofs of the lust of territory by Brazil, we have only to examine her relations with her neighbors: she entertains questions of limits with Venezuela, New Granada, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and the Argentine Republic, ready to make the same an excuse for invasion and annexation which any one of the six may be taken at a disadvantage.

Paraguay has assumed the courageous task of curbing this insatiate ambition of the American Muscovy, which is perhaps destined to conquer the whole continent, if the Brazilian emperor be as fortunate as his great namesake of Russia, but the future may prove otherwise, and the name of Ituzaingo will yet ring alarm in the saloons of Petropolis.

THE BURNING OF THE BOMBAY.

Montevideo, Dec. 16, 1864.

The British and foreign community of this city has just been startled by a disaster of almost unprecedented magnitude. The English man-of-war steamer Bombay, recently arrived at this station as the flag-ship of Admiral Elliot, has been consumed by fire. Still more terrible to record, a large number of her crew, at present estimated at 83, have perished by drowning or in the flames of the burning ship.

I take this earliest opportunity to communicate the details of this sad event as far as they can be now ascertained by the statements of parties present.

The Bombay sailed from Montevideo at six o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, Dec. 14th, on a day's cruise to the eastward for the purpose of exercise. The Admiral and staff remained behind, the flag having been temporarily shifted to the Triton. The number of persons on board was nearly or quite 650. In the course of the morning the Bombay arrived in the vicinity of the island of Flores, and coming to anchor, the ship's company went to general quarters and fired at a target. Exercise was suspended at noon, and the men went to dinner, after which they again beat to quarters, and continued firing until the retreat was sounded at about 3 p.m. Soon after, at 3.35 p.m., smoke was discovered coming from the direction of the afterhold. This was reported to Captain Campbell, and he immediately ordered the fire-bell to be rung. All hands sprung in a moment to their stations, immediately commenced pumping, and continued to work with the greatest energy, until the smoke and flames rendered it impossible for them to remain on the lower deck. The order was then given to get out the boats, which was done with the exception of one launch which could not be got at, as at this time the flames had risen above the main and upper deck, burning the awning and sails. It being impossible to do anything more for saving the vessel, all hands were ordered to save themselves, the boats to the number of nine or ten being already disengaged from the vessel and lying off at a little distance—from the burning vessel to keep clear of the flames. The order was obeyed with perfect coolness and due regard for discipline, the sailors mostly lowering themselves by ropes, while a few jumped overboard and were picked from the water as speedily as possible.

Nothing could exceed the devotion and good behaviour of the crew. Not a man wished to leave the ship until the last moment, and the marines who manned one of the pumps below would not leave their station until peremptorily ordered to go on deck, as being useless to continue pumping any longer. It is even stated that one sentry in the cock-pit refused to leave his post until ordered by his own officer, and this when the vessel was on the point of being abandoned.

No personal effects of either officers or crew were saved, many were but half clothed, from having laid aside a part of their clothing while at work.

Nearly all the officers are known to be saved, only two are among the missing. These are Mr. Smallhorn, assistant surgeon, and Mr. Franklin, supernumerary boatswain. Neither of these officers are known to have been able to swim. The last seen of the former he was holding on to the bows, but in a position where he could not be approached by the boats on account of the flames.

The boats remained near the burning vessel as long as any living being was visible upon the vessel, or in the water. So fast a hold had the flames taken upon the ship, that at 4.15 p.m. the mainmast went over the side, the other two masts following.

At about about 6 p.m., a pilot boat came to the relief of the overcrowded launches, and shortly after an English brig, the 'Water Lily,' Captain A. G. Troope, from St. John's, N. B., reached them on its way into port. The Water Lily took on board the greater part of the persons in the boats, and the boats were taken in tow. Too many thanks cannot be given to Captain Troope and his wife, for the kindness exhibited by them towards the half-naked sailors, supplying them with clothing, and attingd n to their other wants as far as possible.

Other steamers from Montevideo arrived one by one on the scene of disaster, and afforded such assistance as was possible. These vessels were the Rio de la Plata, the Stromboli, the Triton, and the Hercules; possibly, one or two others may have participated in the relief afforded. The Brazilian steamer Gerente, which arrived at Montevideo about 4 p.m. from Rio Grande, was ordered to lower its flag, in conformity with a recent edict of the Government. Shortly after, the fact of the Bombay being in flames was communicated to the Captain of the Port, Don Luis Herrera, by a coastguard from Buceo. Sr. Herrera, without a moment's delay, communicated the fact to all the steamers then lying in port, amongst which was the Rio de la Plata, then receiving passengers for Buenos Ayres, but which immediately set out for the scene of disaster, returning at 9.30 p.m. with many of the sailors from the boats. The Brazilian steamer Gerente, which was the first to leave the port, neglected to afford any assistance, and merely took advantage of the opportunity to make her escape towards Rio Grande.

In the city of Montevideo the conflagration was first perceived in the far distance about 5 p.m. The flames rapidly became more perceptible, and as the true nature of the catastrophe began to be known, the beach, the 'azoteas' and the 'miradores' were covered with anxious thousands, who nearly all for the first time witnessed the imposing spectacle of a large ship on fire. To those who knew that it was the Bombay, it was an hour of intense excitement and of fearful forebodings concerning the fate of the hundreds of persons on board. The loss of property, though known to be enormous, and currently estimated at two millions of patacons, was scarcely mentioned in presence of the absorbing interest for the safety of the crew.

The crowds continued to gaze at the imposing spectacle until all was over. The flames assumed the appearance of a blazing tower, which loomed in the far horizon, and seemed to struggle upwards from the sea. As ever and anon a sudden wind-gust would open the flames of the immense bonfire, the disk or fire growing suddenly brighter would illumine the sky, far upward towards the zenith. At times the flames seemed to move upon the waters, and to approach the land.

At last, at 8.30 p.m., there was a sudden lighting up of the whole horizon, with a surprizing splendour, as by the simultaneous flashing upward of a hundred lightning bolts, and then a deep darkness as instantaneous as if the sun had been suddenly extinguished in the heavens! Two full minutes elapsed before a dull, rumbling sound was heard, and a light, tremulous movement of the earth was felt. The magazine of the Bombay had exploded, and the noble ship had found her grave beneath the waters.

The officers and crew of the Bombay are to be sent to England by the steamer Herschel, which has been chartered for the purpose. Her departure will be delayed until Thursday, December 22. One of the officers was sent by the Saintonge yesterday morning with a despatch for the Admiralty.

As might have been anticipated, this sad event appeals not in vain to the benevolence of the British residents here. A preliminary meeting was held last evening, and a committee appointed to initiate a subscription for the destitute seamen, a step which there can be no doubt will be promptly imitated in Buenos Ayres. In the critical state of the country, and the previous calls for charity in connection with the disaster at the Retiro, and the destruction of Paysandú, it is doubtless an unfortunate moment for the purpose, but the nakedness of the brave sailors of the Bombay will surely open every British heart and purse.

P. C. B.

INVASION OF MATTO GROSSO.

PARAGUAY COMMENCES HOSTILITIES.

The mails from Corrientes brought yesterday the startling news that President Lopez had despatched an expedition of 2000 troops on board 5 steamers from Asuncion to seize Cuyabá and the other towns of Matto Grosso, as a reprisal for the invasion of Banda Oriental by Brazil. There being no adequate force to resist the Paraguayance, we may count on that portion of the Brazilian empire being now a military possession of the 'plucky' ruler of Asuncion.

Acting on the probable advice of the American minister, Hon. Mr. Washburne, the first act of the conquerors will be to liberate all the slaves in Matto Grosso. The President of that province and other passengers of the Marques de Olinda still remain prisoners, and the engineer, Mr. Stevens, was allowed 5 hours to leave Paraguay. The batteries at Humaytá are in a position to prevent any Brazilian naval forces passing up the river, and it will require 12 months to send any army overland, via San Paolo, from Rio Janeyro to the seat of war.

At the same time it is thought another *corps d'armée* will move from Paraguay into the province of Rio Grande and effect a terrible diversion in the rear of the Brazilian invading army. There are at present over 60,000 men under arms in Paraguay, of which the army of operations at Cerro Leon counts 25,000 and will probably march from Paraguari through Misiones to San Borja; the park of rifled cannon comprises 24 handsome pieces. The fleet counts 12 steamers and several sailing vessels: the arsenal is busy turning out shot and field-artillery, and the enthusiasm of the people is unexampled.

Great agitation reigns in Corrientes; Colonel Elia and other officers have come down to B. Ayres, and an uneasy state of expectancy is caused by the attitude of Paraguay and Entre Rios. It is doubted that the numerous Brazilian fleet will make any attempt to pass Humaytá, and the next mail may be looked forward to as bearer of important news from the scene of hostilities.

The 'Nacion Argentina' states that the Argentine schooner Virginia, bound for Curumbá, was seized 20 leagues above Asuncion, and conveyed to the latter port: also that Paraguay has declared her ports temporarily closed.

NEWS FROM ROSARIO—1000 INDIANS IN SALADILLO.

The news of the Retiro and railway accidents produced a great impression in Rosario. Party-spirit has now so far cooled down that an arrangement between the rival clubs is on foot under Messrs. Peñaloza, Ortiz and others. The editor (D. Eusebio Gomez) of the Ferro-carril has abandoned his post, owing to a quarrel with the proprietor Sor. Quijano. The 'Cosmopolita' has become an evening paper, and takes our view of the Argento-Brazilero-Oriental-Paraguayan 'imbroglio.'

The Central Railway report for the week, ending December 10th, is as follows:—The earthworks are going ahead, there being now 18 miles completed. The engineers are busy at the station of Rio Carcarañia, the flood being still high. The Iron King tug-boat arrived on the 8th, with the brig Margaret Horton, and barque Zelia, which have over 600 tons of rails. The brig Mary has discharged cargo, and is chartered for Europe. The Volante leaves on the 11th for the Urugnay. The Margaret Horton commences unloading on the 12th.

There are no passengers or mails from the Interior, owing to the Indian invasions. A foreigner arrived from Cruz Alta, states that over 1000 Indians swam across the Rio Tercero, and reached Saladillo: they seized a flock of sheep belonging to Colonel Villar, the only food for the garrison, and gave desperate chase to a small company of soldiers on foot.

The former accounts from San Juan state that the people complain that the National Government owes them $80,000 silv., for losses in the Chacho campaign, which were supposed to be paid by the extra War-office supply of three millions of silver dollars voted by Congress for the purpose.

Madame Mollo is still playing Italian operas at Rosario.

Mr. Guizetti gave a grand evening party, and Consul Hutchinson is also preparing a brilliant 'tertulia.' The 'Cosmopolita' states that an arrangement is almost concluded between the rival factions, public indignation being entirely centred on the Indian invasions. The Chief of Police in answer to the charges against him requested the Governor to order an enquiry. Sor Gordillo passed through Rosario en route for Rioja where he is digging the Artesian well. Some Frenchmen have taken the Du Graty quinta to cultivate the industry of bees and silk-worms.

CORRIENTES.

We have the 'Progreso' to the 11th inst. Major Candia has submitted a project of a colony to be established in the Gran Chaco, two leagues below Bella Vista, and called "the Lagraña Colony:" he asks a grant of 4 square leagues of land, 1000 horned cattle, and fire-arms and lances for defence against the Indians: he contracts to have within 6 months 30 Argentine settlers, and to construct a bridge over the Paraná-miní, if allowed the assistance of the convicts in prison at Corrientes. Governor Lagraña has sent the project to the Nat. Government.

D. Manuel Salas was received on the 2nd inst. as Brazilian vice-consul. On the 22nd ult. the sum of $90,700 in paper-money was redeemed by fire, at the Casa de Moneda. The 2nd call of Argentine Railway stock was advertised for December 7th by the agent D. Jose Pampin. Messrs. Pampin, Avalos and Gallino were named to collect subscriptions for a missionary establishment in the Gran Chaco under Franciscan friars, near Corrientes. The Goya papers accuse the official organ 'Progreso' of sympathies in favor of Paraguay and against B. Ayres. On the 3rd inst. the Chamber passed Sor Lamuz's concession of the Commercial Bank. The currency stands at $234 per doubloon. Cordoba silver at $20.

MENDOZA.

The Mendoza mails arrived in Rosario on the evening of the 15th, with dates to the end of November. Some false Chilian gold dollar pieces were detected, and two Frenchmen are arrested on suspicion. The commander of Fort Raphael made a great mistake in shooting a servant on suspicion of robbery, as he was found quite innocent after execution. D. Francisco Guevara was arbitrarily arrested by the same officer.

CATAMARCA.

Some samples of Creole wool have been sent to the Emigration Committee of Rosario. Colonel Quiroga, famous for his outrages in the department of Andalgalá, has been stripped of office, and declared an outlaw.

SAN JUAN.

We have the 'Zonda' to the 30th ult. The province is quite tranquil, and the Deputy and Engineer of Mines had set out for the Tontal and Castaño districts to put claimants in possession. Three lots of Negretti, Saxony, and Rambouillet sheep have been imported from Buenos Ayres during the year.

TROUBLES IN SALTA.

Governor Aguirre is making wholesale confiscations, and at loggerheads with the Bishop. The church of Lerma continues under interdict, and the Vicar-General, 3 priests, and 3 nuns, have been put in prison. The persecution of the officers of the 8th Battalion continues.

RIOJA.

The 'Riojano' of the 4th inst., reports everything going on well under Governor Campos.

BLOODY INDIAN ENGAGEMENT.

REGULAR PITCHED BATTLE.

DEFEAT OF THE SAVAGES.

The last Indian invasion which took place was one of the most daring and sanguinary ever attempted, yet, with the exception of the "Nacional" and the "Standard," there was scarcely a word said about it. In yesterday's "Tribuna" we find the following graphic description of the battle which took place at the Rio Cuarto, and in which the Christians gained a complete victory.

"On the 8th Dec., at about 5.30 a.m., Lieutenant Baigorria, of the Provincial National Guards, received information that Calfucura's Indians were sweeping the camps of Chaenel, Carnerillo, and Santa Barbara. At once he gathered 50 men, well mounted, and commenced the pursuit. About 100 soldiers of the 8th of the line, also turned out to our assistance, but their horses were so poor they were obliged to lag behind. The Provincial National Guards pushed on to cut off the Indians at the further pass of the river before they could get the cattle over. As soon as the Indians beheld the Christians, and saw that they were Provincial National Guards, tohe rushed like a torrent upon them, but the National Guards formed a square and threw a deadly volley into the Indian crowd. The Indians recoiled from the second volley, but as their numbers were increasing momentarily, they determined to surround the little band of 50 heroes and annihilate them. A regular hand to hand fight ensued, and no doubt every Christian would have then and there found his grave, when suddenly President Mitre's soldiers, the 7th of the line, appeared on the top of the hill. These fellows had hung behind owing to their horses being unable to gallop, and came up at a slow trot, but they arrived just at the critical moment, and the Indians seeing that the Christians were about to be reinforced, decamped, leaving the mares and cows behind.

"The National Guards of the department, and not the National Government troops, won this splendid victory. Had they not taken such a decidedly energetic part, the Indians would have swept everything, as the Government troops had no horses whatever.

MONTEVIDEO DECLARES WAR

Under date of the 13th inst., after setting forth, in a long preamble, the recent outrages by the Brazilian forces, President Aguirre and his Cabinet publish the following decree, equivalent to a declaration of war against Brazil:

Art. 1. The treaties of Oct. 12th, 1851, and their modifications of May 15th, 1852, which were forcibly extorted from the Republic by the Imperial Government, are hereby declared cancelled, and therefore null and void.

Art. 2. The Oriental Republic of Uruguay hereby re-asserts its rights to the former territorial limits.

Art. 3. The waters of Lake Mearim and its affluents are submitted to the law of the Republic, of June 25th, 1854, and therefore thrown open to the ships and commerce of all nations.

Art. 4. The Republic does not hereby repudiate the pecuniary obligations which are due to the Empire and contained in the above treaty.

Art. 5. The Republic reserves itself all right to claim compensation from the Brazilian Government for the injuries caused by the land and naval forces of his Majesty, or the hordes of bandits under the assassin Venancio Flores, including robbery of public moneys, forced contributions, and injuries caused to native and foreign residents.

Art. 6. The present decree with a special message shall be submitted to the Legislature on opening its session.

Art. 7. This shall be published by proclamation in the several departments of the Republic, and duly communicated and registered.

AGUIRRE.
ANTONIO CARRERAS.
SILVESTRE SIENRA.
ANDRES A. GOMEZ.
EUSTAQUIO TOME.

DECREE OF THE WAR-OFFICE.

Art. 1. The ports of the Republic are hereby closed to the Brazilian mercantile flag.

Art. 2. All Brazilian vessels in port, or to arrive within 15 days, shall leave at the expiration of said term.

Art. 3. Any parties violating this decree shall be treated as pirates, and incur punishment accordingly.

The present attitude of Montevideo shows that it counts on strong support in some quarter; and as three Italian war-vessels are hourly expected from Rio, it is possible that Victor Emmanuel has serious intentions in thus gathering a formidable force in the River Plate. The annulment of the treaties of 1851 and 1852 signifies that the Republic revives its claim to the territories of Uruguayana, Pelotas, and other districts ceded to Brazil and annexed to the Rio Grande, in satisfaction for the aid lent by the Empire to overturn Rosas. This half of the province of Rio Grande had previously belonged to the Spanish possessions, and is mostly occupied by Argentine or Montevidean settlers. Of course it will be difficult to wrest from the Brazilian Empire the territory already absorbed by its ambition; and if the Montevidean Governmet fall, the whole Republic of Uruguay will share the fate of the annexed districts. But events are taking a strange turn, and if the hardy legions of Paraguay trample out the imperial invasion, and foreign gun-boats expel the Brazilian blockaders, the independence of the River Plate and security of its lawful Governments shall be attained.

The cabinet of Washington has formally announced its intention to support Paraguay against the designs of Brazil. The sympathies of both sides of the River Plate are opposed to the wreckers of Paysandú, who only find support in a few benighted politicians of Buenos Ayres.

EXTRAORDINARY NEWS FROM THE URUGUAY.

PAYSANDU SAVED.

FLORES AND THE BRAZILIANS RETIRING.

On Monday the steamer Uruguay arrived in port, bringing news from Paysandú up to Sunday morning. We confess that we were unprepared for the startling intelligence which the steamer brought.

The siege of Paysandú has been raised: the guns of the Brazilians which had been landed and erected for the bombardment of the town, have been re-embarked; when the steamer was leaving only three guns remained on shore, and the Brazilians were busy shipping them. Flores was mounting his infantry and preparing to clear out as a chasque had arrived informing him of an engagement between Caraballo and Saa, in which the former got routed; another fight is said to have taken place near Colonia, in which the Government party were also victorious.

It is so difficult at present to at the the least credit to any news circulated by either Blancos or Colorados, that several other items which we have received from questionable sources we abstain from publishing. The foregoing news we gathered from English passengers, who came down in the steamer, but whatever doubt there may be as to Saá's victory over Caraballo, there can be no question as to the following:

Paysandú is not yet taken.
The Brazilians are about to retire.
Flores, ditto.
Saá is advancing and has crossed the Rio Negro.

The mortality in Flores' army has been such that there is a rumor to the effect that Leandro Gomez poisoned his bullets, but we cannot believe this, and think it far more probable that it was owing to the great heat and the want of proper medical attendance. An English gentleman who arrived in the steamer describes the country surrounding Paysandú as strewn with wounded and dying soldiers. The steamer Gualeguay, or, as she is now called, Quinteros, brought down a number of Flores' wounded; some say 85, but others say not so many.

The conduct of the Brazilians is most inexplicable, for it is impossible to believe that their raising the siege could be instigated by fear. Either the foreign powers have interfered or the very active part Paraguay has taken, dictated the step.

Leandro Gomez is the gainer, however; his heroic defence of the little town, and courageous bearing when apparently deserted by his Government and left to perish in the town, has secured for him a name in the River Plate. If Flores flees from Paysandú, his prospects are gloomy indeed, and the speedy termination of the war utterly out of the question.

Better far that the unfortunate Paysandú had been levelled, and its heroic defenders buried in its ruins, than that the revolution should continue for another year, destroying the country, and ruining the unfortunate foreigners who were so foolish as to invest their capital in such a country.

We have received the 'Uruguay' to the 15th, and 'Porvenir' 18th inst. also a new paper called 'Republicano' from Concordia: the last is neatly got up, and edited by Mr. Edward Gordon.

Concepcion, 15th inst. Nothing new from Paysandú. The besiegers remain completely inactive, waiting, as is supposed, for reinforcements. The garrison anxiously expects the arrival of General Saá. On Tuesday evening there was a benefit in our theatre for relief of the families on the island near Paysandú. A subscription is also on foot at Gualeguaychú for same purpose. The Arch-deacon of Paraná and Dr. Zarco have arrived to petition Government to make a railway from Paraná to Nogoyá: General Urquiza has promised to subscribe £10,000, and the Government will also aid the project.

Before Paysandu, 15th inst. Last night the Tevere arrived with the Vicar-apostolic, 3 priests, a doctor, an apothecary, and 4 Sisters of Charity, and large supplies for relief of the 2500 persons on the island: three women have been confined in the open air, and the sufferings of these people cannot be imagined. An estanciero brings intelligence that he saw General Saá on last Monday (12th inst.) with 2600 men crossing the Rio Negro at Correntino ford.

Dec. 18th. Two men have arrived with news that Saá has come up, Flores has retired, and several of his men dispersed. To-morrow we may expect to hear of a decisive engagement.

CAPTURE of the MARQUES DE OLINDA

THE ENGINEER'S STATEMENT.

We left Buenos Ayres on the 4th of November, and arrived at Asuncion on the 11th. There were no fire-arms or munitions on board, as falsely rumored, but a sum of 400 contos of reis (£40,000) in paper money. Among the passengers was the President of Matto Grosso, just appointed to command of that province. They made no difficulty in Asuncion at our arrival or departure, but when 54 leagues above that capital, the Tacuari war-steamer hauled us to, and obliged us to return to port, where the vessel was duly seized, and the passengers made prisoners, a guard of nine men and an officer being placed over us: this guard was afterwards increased to fifteen. We were all supplied with provisions by the Capt. of Port, but allowed no communication with the shore. After a few days some of those on board began to suffer from bowel-complaints, and the officer informed the authorities that he believed it was the water, which in port is unwholesome.

The Government despatched Dr. Skinner, army-surgeon, twice a day to visit the prisoners and order them medicine, under which treatment they soon recovered. There was no unnecessary harshness, but rather every politeness consistent with our position.

The officer of the guard informed me that I could obtain my liberty by leaving the ship, but not permission to go ashore, and return as I wished. I therefore waited on the commander, and he desired me to postpone my departure for a few days, thinking the steamer was detained only as a hostage for the safe return of the Paraguari. But when the latter arrived from Buenos Ayres and we were still detained, I resolved to write to the Comandancia Maritima, with permission of my commander, and in a few hours a boat came alongside, apprising me that I was at liberty and waiting to convey me and my luggage ashore.

During my stay at Asuncion I visited the arsenal, and saw them actively casting bombs, rifling cannon, and making great preparations for war. I was quite astonished at the respectable turn-out of the soldiers; I saw 3,000 of the garrison on drill at the hospital-ground, all armed with Minié rifles. The discipline and equipment of the army is far superior to anything of the kind in these countries. President Lopez was at Cerro-Leon with 25,000 troops in encampment, the telegraph wires are pushing on rapidly to Villa Rica, and will be also finished in a few days to Humaytá and the frontier of Corrientes.

The sharpshooters are of deadly aim, able to pick down an Indian, 700 yards distance, at full gallop. The new shells are of peculiar cast, and will explode on touching the side of a vessel or of a wall. Paraguay is evidently bent on a great war, and no one in Buenos Ayres has any idea of the great nerve and tremendous resources of President Lopez.

I met with much annoyance from the police in getting my passport, but was not notified to depart within a fixed term. I took a sailing vessel to Corrientes, where I arrived in seven days. Here I observed much anxiety as to the movements of Paraguay. I embarked in the Esmeralda on Tuesday, 13th December, and arrived in Buenos Ayres on Saturday.

The port of Asuncion was closed until the 28th ult., and then re-opened no fewer than 7 sailing craft starting for down the river. I was surprised at Humaytá to find they knew everything about my adventures, and the Government seems to have swift couriers all over the country. I heard about the seizure of the Argentine schooner Virginia, which had a ton of gunpowder on board, contrary to the regulations.

WILLIAM STEPHENS,
Chief Engineer of the Marques de Olinda.

FALSEHOODS AGAINST PARAGUAY.

The engineer of the Marques de Olinda, begs to say that the following statements of the "Nacion Argentina," and other papers, are incorrect and destitute of foundation:

1st. It is untrue that I was ordered to leave Paraguay within *five hours*, or that any term was given me to depart.

2nd. It is untrue that the prisoners on board the Marques de Olinda are treated with cruelty.

3rd. It is untrue that three Portuguese children were left to starve, or otherwise maltreated.

4th. It is untrue that the prisoners were left without medical care, or denied relief, or given unwholesome food.

N.B.—I will say, in conclusion, that the prisoners of the Marques de Olinda expressed their surprise and admiration at the politeness and urbanity of the officers and guard placed over them.

WILLIAM STEPHENS,
Chief Engineer.

THE SAN JUAN SILVER.

The sample on exhibition at our office is from the mines of Los Marayes, belonging to a foreign resident in this city. It weighs 30lbs, being the product of a 'cajon' (2 tons) of metal; it is worth $600 silver, and is quite pure. In the present stage of working, our friend can turn out 60lbs. of pure silver per week, but his refining furnaces will also serve his neighbors, being able to smelt a 'cajon' of metal per day. Los Marayes is not near Rickard's works of Hilario, but on the other side of the province of San Juan, near Rioja. The most important feature of the present sample is, that it has been refined in a furnace constructed of bricks from the 'refractory' clay on the spot, and not of English manufacture, which involves a saving in the cost of furnaces of one-half or about $7,000 silver. We learn that the Marayes silver will be brought to Buenos Ayres for exportation, as the owner does not fear the Indians.

"THE ARGENTINE CITIZEN."

At the beginning of the year will appear this important periodical, published in English at the 'Cosmopolita' printing-office, Rosario; it will comprise 32 columns in 16 pages, edited by our distinguished friend and untiring advocate of progress, Thomas J. Hutchinson, Esq., H.B.M. Consul. The purpose of this paper being the advancement of the country, to foster emigration and railways, and make known the varied and valuable products of the country, we trust that it will be cordially received in every corner of the Republic, and augur that it will prove a powerful ally in the development of the real interests of the country. We wish its illustrious founder all the success due to so important an enterprise.

The first number will contain the following articles:—

1. Our principles.
2. Commercial returns of Rosario for 1863.
3. The River Paraná as far as Rosario.
4. Circular of the Emigration Committee.
5. Project of an Emigration Company.
6. Land-law of Santa Fé.
7. Christmas Day in the Gran Chaco.
8. The Pacific Steam-navigation Company.
9. Miscellany. Public Notices.—*El Cosmopolita.*

"THE RIVER PLATE MAGAZINE."

In reviewing the twelfth number of this Anglo-Argentine publication, we have to congratulate the editors on successfully terminating the first year, which is usually the probationary term. We are happy to learn that the magazine will commence its second year with fresh energy, a ripe experience, and reduction of price. Volume I. (with index) forms a neat book of 780 pages, and may be purchased bound at McKern's book-store.

The number before us contains some interesting articles, but press of space will only allow us to enumerate the heads of the index:

Life and Voyages of Magellan.
Philosophy of Spanish American Independence.
Remembrances of a Wanderer.
A bit of Angling.
History of the Argentine Republic.
Flowers.
The Society of Lantaro.
New Poems, by Charles Mackay.
Chronicle of Current Events.

DEPARTURE of "ERIN" for EUROPE.

Among the passengers, on Monday for Europe per Saintonge, was Captain Charles Loftus Tottenham, better known as "Erin," under which *soubriquet* he gave us some telling descriptions of his trips to Entre-Rios, Patagonia, and Cordova. He takes a collection of curiosities: a fossil shankbone, a petrified orange, shells from Rio Negro, Indian bows and arrows, two massive silver medals of 1806 to commemorate the British defeat, guanaco skins, geological strata, and a carved wooden stirrup found on the site of the San Francisco church. He will send them to the Dublin Exhibition and afterwards place them in the Kensington Museum, of which his brother-in-law is director. Seldom has the departure of a stranger from Buenos Ayres caused such excitement; the Muelle was literally crowded, and even the quarter deck of the Saintonge could with difficulty accommodate the visitors who attended on our talented fellow-countryman.

Mr. Tottenham had no doubt his eccentricities, but he is a gentleman in the true sense of the word, and every way worthy to wear the medals with which his sovereign has decorated him. We bid our graphic and original correspondent a kind farewell, wish him a pleasant voyage, and regret sincerely that the chances of his returning to this country are extremely remote.

LIST OF THE CLASSES of EMIGRANTS MOST REQUIRED IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Gardeners earn	$500 to 600
Shepherds	300 to 400
Farm labourers earn per month, with food	400

At the rural establishments, situated around the capital, thousands of people can get immediate employment, and others can establish themselves at the flourishing colonies of Santa Fé, Baradero, San José.

During the summer they pay the workmen in the camp from $40 to $50 currency per day.

House servants, per month	$300
Maid servants	$300 to 400
Man cook	400 to 500
Woman cook	300 to 400
Boys from 10 to 15 years	100 to 150

It is notorious the scarcity of hands in domestic service, in which women are generally preferred—

Dressmakers and seamstresses earn	$350
Laundresses	350

These classes, no matter in what numbers they may come, will have more than enough to do.

TRADESMEN.

Daily wages without meals—	
Bricklayers	$40
Carpenters	$40 to 55
Blacksmiths	40 to 45
Shoemakers	40 to 50
Tailors	25 to 30
Labourers	25 to 30

Artizans, of whatever trade, will get work the moment they land; and even without any profession emigrants will immediately get situations with which they will be sure to be contented.

Workmen on the railway earn $40 per day.

On the railways they have a great many hands engaged, but they require some thousands more for the earthworks.

All emigrants, especially those who know mining will get lucrative returns at the mines of San Juan, Mendoza, la Rioja, Catamarca, Jujuy, Cordoba and Salta which are being wrought with most satisfactory results.

ED. NOTE.—The above is the circular of the Emigration committee, and contains many inaccuracies. We rather refer home readers to our notice in Packet Edition "To emigrants."

SUBSCRIPTION,

For the Families of the Seamen who perished in consequence of the burning of H. M. S. "Bombay."

	£	s.	d.
Edward Thorton	10	0	0
London B. Ayres and River Plate Bank	10	0	0
John Henry Green	10	0	0
Thomas Armstrong	10	0	0
Frank Parish	10	0	0
John Parish	10	0	0
John Hart	10	0	0
William R. Beedle	10	0	0
F. Wanklyn	10	0	0
W. C. Thompson	10	0	0
William Graham	10	0	0
Milligan and Williamson	10	0	0
C. T. Getting & Co.	10	0	0
Drabble Brothers & Co.	10	0	0
Thomas Duguid & Co.	10	0	0
Gifford Brothers	10	0	0
Barbour Barclay & Co.	10	0	0
Bates Stokes & Co.	10	0	0
James and William White	10	0	0
Jordan, Krabbe & Co.	10	0	0
Nicholson Green & Co.	10	0	0
John Hughes	10	0	0
H. A. Green	10	0	0
John Best & Brothers	10	0	0
Russell Shaw	10	0	0
Edward Lumb	10	0	0
Darbyshire & Co.	10	0	0
R. J. Carlisle & Co.	10	0	0
Thomas Tomkinson & Co.	10	0	0
Zimmermann Fairs & Co.	10	0	0
W. J. Haycroft	10	0	0
James Black	10	0	0
Thomas Drysdale & Co.	10	0	0
Henry Harratt	10	0	0
F. Pakenham	10	0	0
Rennie Tweedie & Co.	5	0	0
Henry N. Hart	5	0	0
Thomas B. Hall	5	0	0
Moore Punch and Tudor	5	0	0
Willian White Junr.	5	0	0
Charles Darbyshire	5	0	0
Leon Isaac	5	0	0
Charles Jackson	5	0	0
Alfred Lumb	5	0	0
C. F. Woodgate	5	0	0
James Brown and Co.	5	0	0
Russell and Anderson	5	0	0
Kerr and Grierson	5	0	0
Dr. Scrivener	3	0	0
J. B. Josling	3	7	0
Henry Haymes	3	0	0
George Haymes	2	0	0
George Temperley	3	0	0
G. H. Mackern	3	7	0
J. Eastman and Sons	3	0	0
Claypole Brothers	2	0	0
Galbraith and Dunbar	2	0	0
George Anderson	2	0	0
Mariano Billinghurst	2	0	0
Frederic Hargrave	3	7	0
Torres and Barton	2	0	0
John Ladlam ($500)	3	10	0
W. Fergusson ($100)		14	0
J. J. Barron	1	0	0
Collected by Mr. Rivers:—			
Captain Shaw, Virginia	1	1	0
Capt. Cole, Witch of the Wave	1	0	0
T. Craig ($100)		11	0
H. A. Rivers	1	1	0
	£358	1	0

Collected by Mr. Lowrie:—	
Lafargue & Co.	$200
Solané & Co.	50
Anonymous	30
Do.	20
William Gallagher	100
John Marshall	100
Alexander McPhail	50
A. St German	50
Alexander Henderson	50
J. Gillard	50
J. Mortimer	100
J. Saunders	100
	$900=£6 6 0

Collected by Mr. Rumball:—	
Alfred Rumball	$1000
George Cooper	100
P. Haddock	100
" Medlicott	200
" Bogges	100
W. Turner	50
H. Chamberlain	100
A. Withington	100
	$1750=12 5 0

Collected by Mr. Crawfurd:—	
Robert Crawfurd	$1000
M. Gladstone	200
W. J. Corrales	200
J. Ponson	200
Charles Schultze	200
Charles W. Browne	150
J. Martin	100
	$2050=£11 7 0

£190 19 0

Mr. Thornton begs to state that if there are any of his countrymen upon whom he may have neglected to have called, and who are desirous of subscribing to the above fund, lists will be open for that purpose until Saturday evening at the Foreign Club, at the house of the Rev. C. Ford, Calle Cuyo; and at the Stores of Mr. Rivers and of Messrs. Lafargue & Co., on the Paseo de Julio, and at the "Standard" office.

COLON THEATRE

SUNDAY, December 25th.

The Co. of Florentine Children.

Théatre Franco-Argentino

BOUFFES PARISIENS.

Sous la direction de Mr. D'HOTE.

DIMANCHE 25 DECEMBRE.

Pour le debuts de Mlle. Marie Samgreliz

BATAITTE DE DAMES,

Comedie en 3 actes.

Now Ready, the

IRISH CATHOLIC ALMANAC

FOR BUENOS AYRES,

1865,

Price $5 *m/c.*

Edited and printed at the 'Standard' office.

Commercial Notice.

We beg to notify the public, that from the 31st inst., we have admitted Mr. John B. Wanklyn, of London, as partner in our firm; also that we have established a house in London, under the firm of Lumb, Wanklyn, and Co.

(Signed)

LUMB, BROTHERS, & CO

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 21.

156 1m. d25.

THE "STANDARD"

Sent to Subscribers in Europe by each fortnightly mail.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Weekly Standard, £1 per Annum.

Daily Standard, £2 ,,

AGENTS.

Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill, London.

Mr. J. C. Sharpe, Reuter's Telegram Office, Southampton.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

WANTED—One hundred capitalists with a capital of £1000 sterling each; annual profits, 60 per cent.

WANTED—Five hundred good female cooks and housemaids; wages, £2 10s. per month.

WANTED - Ten thousand labourers; wages four shillings per day.

WANTED - Twenty thousand good shepherds wages, including board, lodging, horse-hire, and washing, £1 10s. per month, with a certain prospect of getting a flock of sheep, in a few years, on shares

NOT WANTED—Commercial clerks or shop-boys

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."
CICERO.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1864.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

Gentle readers, a happy Christmas to each and all of you.

Throughout the entire year to-day is justly held the greatest festival in every country of Christendom. Without attempting a homily on the happy anniversary of the coming of the Messiah, or borrowing religious sentiments about charity and brotherly love, we may be permitted to blend the associations of the day with the cherished reminiscences of home, while offering our readers a festive greeting and the compliments of the season.

Christmas brings with it every remembrance of joy and merriment, of youthful days spent under the paternal roof, of families re-united around the domestic board, of friends and playmates under the mistletoe bough, of the bright fireside and happy faces; when the Christmas log blazed brightly as the snow-flakes covered roof and tree, when purses were freely opened to the wants of the poor, when boys came home from school to make home ring with their gay voices, when blind fiddlers played the Christmas hymn at every door, when the "waits" sang the midnight salutation, when neighbors came with a kind word or a little present, when cant and bigotry for a season gave way to feelings of pure religion and fraternal amity, when care and business were banished for innocent and affectionate revelry, when the table groaned with roast-beef and plum-pudding, and the song of gladness resounded in every homestead throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Yes! such is the picture of national and domestic joy on this great day, that Englishmen almost regard it their national festival, and welcome its approach, on whatever shore their destiny may have cast them. In this foreign though hospitable land, Christmas is robbed of many of its attractions, and we try to recal the thousand charms with which thoughts of home invest it. For many of us the domestic hearth is long since deserted, the embers of youthful affection cold, and our name forgotten; but most of us will say with the words of the song "do they miss me at home?" and hear in fancy borne across the great ocean a sister's or a mother's prayer and the toast at the festive board "for absent friends" with some fond allusion and kindly wish for him who is far away. On such a day as this we can commune in spirit, knowing that the magnet of family ties points to the same direction in whatever clime.

Shakespeare beautifully says "A touch of nature makes mankind akin," and this festival of Christmas, like the broad firmament of Heaven, unites men of various creeds and nations in one happy family. Not alone in Merry England and the sister kingdoms is to-day celebrated: the German decks out his Christmas tree, the Frenchman has his *Fête de Noel*, the rude shepherds of the Abruzzi throng the streets of Rome playing on their bag-pipes, and in this New World, from Labrador to Patagonia, in Buenos Ayres as in Paraguay, the Nativity of Our Lord is the great Pascua of the natives.

Our sympathy and wishes for the country of our adoption call for a special compliment from our pen to the Argentine citizens, which we are only too happy to have an opportunity for paying them. Luckily it is not a mere formality, but the sincere expression of the English-speaking public; for, in no country on earth do foreigners and natives live in more enviable cordiality than in Buenos Ayres. The merit of this harmony is due equally to both, and we fervently grasp the hands of our Argentine neighbors, hoping that we may always be on such good terms as at present.

With pain we remember that a disastrous war is raging in this neighboring state, and to the combatants we would repeat the angelic message of to-day "Peace on earth to men of good-will." Let us at least hope that order will soon be restored, and that the clouds now gathering will break harmlessly, pouring on these countries the fertilising dews of industry, not the thunder and lightning of offended Heaven.

Happily the clash of arms has not yet invaded this country, and we may hope that to-day will find every foreign and native family circle in Buenos Ayres peaceful and contented, to all and each of which we again wish—a happy Christmas, and many of them.

REVIEW FOR THE PACKET.

Without attaching too much importance to the great apprehension entertained at present of a general River Plate war, we regret sincerely to acquaint our foreign readers that the state of things in this Republic is anything but desirable. Since the sailing of the French packet the troops of Flores, aided by the Brazilian gunboats, have besieged and bombarded a little town in the Uruguay, called Paysandú, and been effectually repulsed by the heroic garrison of the place. The bombardment of this once thriving town has caused the most profound sensation throughout the country; and if followed up by any success, on the part of the Montevidean Government troops, cannot fail to result in very serious consequences. Flores and his allies, the Brazilians, have been compelled to raise the siege, owing to the near approach of the Government army; and we are now waiting to hear the issue of a battle which is anticipated by all, but very probably never will take place. Meanwhile, the Paraguayan Government, viewing with distrust the alliance of Brazil with such a man as Flores, has virtually declared war against Brazil, seized the Brazilian mail steamer, and actually despatched a force of 2,000 men to wrest from Brazil the rich province of Matto Grosso. The Argentine Republic, we are happy to say, still remains neutral, and the people repose the most unbounded confidence in the cool firmness of President Mitre to steer clear of all the dangers which threaten. A very strong party is raising its head in the provinces, which is loud and vehement in its complaint against the National Government for its neglect to protect the frontier, as Indian invasions are of late so daring and repeated, that the lives and properties of the estancieros are in the greatest peril. The frontier line of this Republic is of such immense extent, that it is almost impossible to defend it, save at an enormous expense, which the country at present is utterly unprepared to meet.

But important and critical as is the present political state of the River Plate, public attention has been diverted from such matters by one of the most stupendous and melancholy disasters ever known in any country. The Bombay, which but recently arrived in these waters, with Admiral Elliot, has blown up, and 91 of our fellow countrymen perished in her. The full particulars of this lamentable disaster will be found in another column. This sad event has cast a gloom over the River Plate which it will take years to remove. An appeal on behalf of the suffering survivors has been promptly responded to by the, British public in the River Plate. Strange to say, but two days previous to this melancholy event a fatal gunpowder explosion occurred in this city, which hurried to eternity some 29 soldiers, and laid in ruins half of the barracks where it occurred.

The year closes in on us with these two shocking accidents fresh in our memory, and rather gloomy political prospects. Signs of progress and improvement, nevertheless, are not wanting, either in town or country. We have just experienced one of the most favorable seasons ever known in the River Plate. The sheepfarmers have an almost unprecedented increase in their flocks, and although the price of wool falls far short of the farmer's expectations, still the staple is so much improved, and the extraordinary care which is now taken in shearing, etc., will, we believe, cause our wools to attract more attention in the European markets.

In compliance with the terms of the law the Government bank has burnt another 9 millions of the paper currency, and the demand for our circulating medium is at present so great that specie has suffered a sensible decline since the departure of the Saintonge; still business is very dull, money is scarce, and a general want of confidence most painfully obvious. Few of the saladeristas have as yet commenced working, but they will begin early in the new year with every prospect of doing a good business, as estancieros are not only willing but anxious to sell their cattle at whatever price they can get.

Respecting the gold mines of San Juan, about which we made some observations in our last review, we have received an important letter from Mr. Rickard, of San Juan, which will be found in another column. We regret sincerely that the news respecting the gold mines is so discouraging, but the silver mines are yielding excellent returns.

The state of the interior provinces admits of much improvement; the people are restless, simply because destitute of capital or employment; they have positively no occupation, and embrace politics and electioneering in the hope of securing a livelihood. We find great fault with the Government of this country for its excessive apathy in agricultural and industrial matters, and hope to see President Mitre in the coming year adopt a new line of policy in this respect.

Owing to the immense foreign population in the province of Buenos Ayres, no aid from Government is necessary to augment its industry or increase its commerce. It is the only spot in the Republic which to our mind is steadily advancing: new estancias and sheep 'puestos' we hear of every day. The farmers are doing well, but business in the city is dull, owing to the great stringency in the money market; and we do not anticipate any marked improvement in trade until the political troubles subside, and the wool from the country parts is disposed of.

Our railways are all busy; the Great Southern advances rapidly, and will shortly be opened for public traffic as far as San Vicente.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The races at Belgrano are the great attraction of the day. Some of the best horses in the country have been entered, and the attendance promises to be extremely large. The schools of Belgrano are to be inaugurated, the town to be decorated with flags, and in the evening a magnificent cosmopolitan ball to be given by the municipality. Parties wishing to attend, have only to apply to the Justice of the Peace for tickets.

The steamer Pavon arrived from Rosario with the mails from the interior. Everything is quiet, but our provincial colleagues are loud in their complaint against the Minister of War for the defenceless state of the frontier. The news from San Juan, concerning the gold mines is not at all flattering. In Rosario there was some indistinct rumor from the Parana about a large Paraguayan force having crossed the river and seized San Borja. We know not how exact this may be.

On Friday evening it was currently rumored through town that a whaleboat had arrived from the Banda Oriental, with the startling news that Flores and Saa had at last fought, and that the former had been routed and severely wounded. On yesterday people tried to discover the real source of this report, but we are inclined to think it is a 'bola.'

A gentleman arrived from the south gave us the particulars of the last Indian invasion: he states that so utterly unprotected is the frontier, that the savages entered as far as the Tres Arroyos, a distance of only 75 leagues from this city. The Minister of War should be interrogated about this, as if some steps are not at once taken, the savages will come into the 'Salado.'

The unknown Hesperidina has at last cleared up in the shape of Orange Bitters. We recommend it strongly to all our friends as a superior tonic and a delicious drink.

Mr. Rosadas, our go-ahead Post-Master General, will open a branch post office in the Plaza Parque on and after the 1st of January. This, we have no doubt, will prove a great convenience for the public, as a great number of letters which arrive by the train are lost or mislaid.

The steamer Era will arrive to-morrow from the Uruguay and bring us news about Leandro O'Gorman Gomez, Flores and Shaw, (or Saá). She will leave on Tuesday again for the Uruguay at her usual hour, 10 o'clock.

Last night, as we were going to press, a number of English gentlemen were returning from the celebrated English race. As usual, no account of it was sent to our office, so we must leave our friends in the dark until Tuesday morning.

Our colleague, the "Nacion Argentina," takes issue with us as to the state of the political parties which at present divide the country, and gives a detailed account of the resources of the National Government in case of war. We think it indiscreet to argue the matter with our colleague at the present moment, and can only say that we hope his calculations are correct.

An English gentleman was attacked in the Boca diligence the other day and robbed of all the money in his pockets. The case is very like that of the unfortunate Mr. Briggs, only that our friend escaped with his life.

Owing to press of matter, we are obliged to hold over our market reports until Tuesday's edition, which will be in time for the packet. Our commmercial friends must not forget that the mail at the Consulate closes an hour earlier, owing to change in the hour of sailing.

A Christmas-tree party, at the residence of one of our foreign consuls, was to have come off last night. The invitations were very numerous.

Last night there was 'midnight mass' celebrated at San Juan and other churches with closed doors.

The knocker crusade was nipped in the bud by the vigilance of our Chief of Police. Up to the hour of going to press, the street door knockers in our neighbourhood were unmolested.

We have received several further subscriptions for the Bombay sufferers, and publish the list.

Mr. River's naval store has not been sold, but is, we believe, offered for sale by the proprietor, who is about to make a trip to Europe.

It is currently rumored that Sr. Paranhos meditates an immediate departure, owing to the firm determination of President Mitre to decline his offers. President Mitre will gain great popularity by allowing him to take his *congé* without delay.

Unwilling as we are to contradict Major Rickard's report, we must in public justice say that private letters from San Juan have arrived, with intelligence that no less than *six hundred ounces of pure gold* have resulted from the Castaño discovery, but it is thought there is no more.

Our summary of 1864 will appear this day week, as we are unwilling to close the chapter till the encounter between Gen. Saá and the Brazilian invaders be decided.

THE SAN JUAN MINES.

To the Editors of the 'Standard.'

Hilario, San Juan, Dec. 3, 1864.

Sirs,

On my return from Castaño this morning, after an absence of several days on an official visit to the mines of that district, accompanied by the Special Commissioner, sent out by the Government of San Juan to grant possession of claims, I was surprised to read in the 'Standard' of 11th November ult, three articles by you, relative to the recent much talked of gold discoveries in this province. I consider it would be a great neglect of duty on my part towards the Government which I have the honor to serve in this particular department (mining), and also to the public, were I to allow the very exaggerated and unfounded assertions therein contained to pass uncontradict-

ed, or at least without very severely criticizing their veracity. I have no doubt that your informants were as numerous as they were ignorant of the real facts of the discovery, its value, commercially speaking, and the importance, if any, which may be attached to it. I would have had much pleasure, at an earlier period, in giving you correct information, truthful as well as scientific, on the matter, were I in possession of the facts, or had I personally examined the vein or district, but without this latter qualification I would neither publicly nor privately express a definite opinion on its richness or otherwise, knowing as I do too well how little faith is to be placed in the report of enthusiastic and interested miners, who are proverbially known to exaggerate, in the most distorted manner, any new discovery of ore having the slightest trace of metallic gold or silver visible to the naked eye. Even in my own mines, when news of such ores having turned up is brought me, as a rule I calculate on the half part being truth, and I am sometimes even then deceived.

I much regret that you should have been led away by the reports already mentioned, to make observations on my private conduct and in connection with these discoveries; you indirectly impute to me a knowledge of the existence of this "treasure," when I was recently in Buenos Ayres. You are quite right as far as my knowlege of *gold* having been found, is concerned, for it was my duty to have known it, one of the first in the country, but as to "treasures which exceed those of Monte Christo," you are altogether wrong. Before leaving San Juan I saw at my office a small piece of galena (sulphide of lead) through which fine threads of gold were disseminated, which I knew had come from Castaño, but from the mere fact of its being combined with *galena*, I considered it of very slight importance, I proceeded on my journey to Buenos Ayres, and there saw in the hands of Don Regulo Martinez, two specimens of the gold vein, one in galena with quartz and the other with quartz alone; a short time afterwards I received letters from my mining manager, in reference to the discovery, stating that it had been made in one of my numerous claims, and a *stone* which was assayed gave a ley of 365 marks to the cajon, equal to about 971 ounces to the ton; of this class of ore about 20 *stones* were extracted, but no more. On my return, I found my agent, Don Antonio de Oro, actively engaged in defending my rights and taking care of my interests, having applied to the Judge for embargo and intervention of the ores and mine until my return. This was denied him, although it was well known to have been within the limit of my mine 'San Pedro Nolasco,' 200 yards square. On my arrival I demanded that a commission be sent to measure the claims and define the boundaries, which was done, only yesterday, and the result is that the greater and better part of the vein is my just and legal claim.

I can judge from the tone of your article in reference to mining claims, in general, that you are altogether ignorant of the laws concerning them. If you consult my book you will be enlightened on this point.

You are again in error respecting the proportional value of marks Spanish, and ounces English. You say, "an experienced assayer examined the ores, and found a 'leg' (ley?) of 11.17 marks of pure gold, 'equivalent to 1,000 ounces' of 'gold per cajon (to 2,000 per ton.)" A mark is 8 ounces, consequently the ley was 9.36 ounces to cajon, containing 3 tons, or equal to 3.15 ounces per ton, value about £12 5s. sterling. Now this 'fabulous treasure' has thoroughly exploded, and having assisted officially at the reduction of 37 quintals of ore, and the amalgamation of the gold at the works of Don Rafael Fragueiro, I am enabled to say, with correctness, what the true product was, the certificate of the owner of the works proving my statements if required. From 37 quintals of ore ground up and treated by the amalgamation process, a quantity of 7 (seven) ounces of gold amalgam was obtained, equivalent to about 4 ounces to the ton—quality of gold worth about $15, Bolivian, here, the ounce, consequently value $60, Bolivian, much more than which the extraction from the mine has cost; add to this carriage and treatment, and your *treasure* "diminishes by degrees and grows beautifully less."

I carefully examined the vein, or rather a narrow horizontal lode, running east and west, in a firm, hard mass of Cambrian rock, which costs about $15, Bolivian, per vara for excavating. The thickness of the lode is about 1½ miles and is only visible for about 50 yards, longitudinally, more than 30 of which are in my claim. So little importance do I attach to it, that I would not put on any miners, as the hardness of the rock will prevent my extracting the ore in quantities sufficient to make it pay. I could not discover a single particle of native gold with the lens, in the whole length of my claim and I really cannot divine where the enormous *nuggets*, as mentioned by you, could possibly have come from. The only native gold present or found yet, occurs in fine threads, occasionally a number clustered together in a cavity, forming very pretty specimens,—but, as I have before stated, the entire number of those stones does not exceed twenty. Gold is disseminated over a vast region, in the Argentine Republic, and in almost any of the primary rocks traversed by quartz veins or Galena will I guarantee to find it for you, and almost in equivalent quantities to those of Castaño. My official report to the Minister of Hacienda, to be forwarded by next mail, will, I trust, satisfy you and the public that the "El Dorado" of San Juan is a mere chimera, that no one here has, for a moment, dreamt of hiding or keeping from the world, what really exists in the shape of gold discoveries.

I should be only too glad if a number of miners would come here, as I am obliged to send a man to Chile to bring over this class of workmen.

It is quite untrue that a single Riojano, porteño, or foreigner has made his appearance at the mines here, and the tens of thousands announced in your journal as en route, now some weeks, have not yet been heard of, even in the neighboring provinces. A great scarcity of men exists here, nevertheless, I could not for a moment lend myself to cheat the public into a belief that here may be found a second California.

I consider it most unfair to induce poor men, hardworking and needy, to come here, as there is really no other resource for them than day's work in the silver mines.

I am responsible for these statements, and my official report, as Inspector General of Mines, accompanied by that of the Diputado de Minas de San Juan, ought to be a sufficient guarantee to the public that there is nothing here which, in the remotest degree, resembles either a Californian or an Australian gold field.

I beg to remain, Sirs,
Yours, very obediently,
F. IGNACIO RICKARD, F.G.S., &c.
Govt. Inspector General of Mines.

LATEST FROM THE PROVINCES.

COMMUNICATION RE-OPENED WITH ROSARIO.

Late on Tuesday night (20th) the Mendoza mails arrived in Rosario, with dates—Mendoza 6th, San Juan 7th, and San Luis 8th inst.

Sor. Gonsalez handed in his resignation of the Government of Mendoza, which however was refused by the Chambers: he then solicited three months of vacation, which was conceded, the Minister, Sor. Segura, becoming Governor *pro tem.* Sor. Zenteno, Consul for Chile, arrived at Mendoza to settle some pending difficulties.

The 'Actualidad' of Salto (Nov. 26th) reports the Provincial Chamber to have approved the conduct of Government in suspending a priest accused by his congregation of bad practises, although the Bishop tried to save him. They also decreed silver medals to the officers, and bronze ones to the soldiers who had expelled the Uriburu faction; also pensions to the widows and invalids.

In Jujuy the fever of electing a new Governor has set in, as the period of Sor. Araoz expires: he is represented to have been a model ruler. More is the pity that they are about to turn him out.

We have the 'Zonda' from San Juan to the 7th inst. Major Rickard makes claim (denuncia) to three more mines (he has now 100) at Castaño. A Hungarian named Stephen Marzooszky claims two at Marayes, and Mr. Ed. Klappenbach three in same locality. There are some fears about the city of San Juan being exposed to inundation.

The 'Eco de Cordoba' December 15th contains a strange revelation by Col. Baigorria: "the 7th regiment of the line started a little before my battalion of National Guards, to overtake the Indians, but did not arrive to our aid until the Indians had carried off most of the cattle." It is said that if the former had not unaccountably hung back, the Nat. Guards might have been saved the losses inflicted by the savages.

In San Luis the dispute continues between the Government and the Federal court, about levying unlawful taxes.

These mails were 25 days on the road, and brought ten passengers and specie to the amount of sixteen thousand hard dollars.

NEWS FROM ROSARIO.

D. Patricio Cullen is to resume the Government of Santa Fé on the 26th inst.: Sor Puig, provincial minister, has resigned office. The criminal judge has ordered that the ex-editor of the 'Rosario' Sor Lavaysse, be not permitted to leave that city. The municipality has definitely arranged the contract with Messrs. Mendanha for paving 30 cuadras (2 miles) of the city.

The committee for the exchange of public lands relative to the Central Argentine concession announces that Mr. Charles Campbell has surveyed the first lot and is about to mark out the other two lots. The first occupies an area of 44 square leagues between Melincué and Guardia Esquina; the second lies between San Javier and Cayesta, near the Gran Chaco; the third extends due West from the city of Santa Fé to the frontier of Cordoba. The proprietors of lands confiscated for the Central Railway are notified to apply for compensation grants in the above districts: we advise them to prefer the first, as it is contiguous to the province of B. Ayres.

All amicable arrangements between the rival Clubs are broken off, each laying the blame on the other, and it is probable some dreadful disturbances will take place at the elections if due precautions be neglected. The "Rosario" persists in stating that there is an organized band of eighty assassins in that town, and publishes a long list of alleged outrages at San Lorenzo; but we are happy to learn this is all imaginary. There is another disgraceful publication called the "Trueno," which has just appeared.

The Mensajerias Co. announces that several of the post-houses having been sacked by the Indians, they are obliged to reduce the number of trips to two per week from Rosario to Cordoba.

The Chief of Police makes a serious charge against Colonel Prado, of carrying off a live sergeant of National Guards as a deserter from the Federal army, without permission from the provincial commander of militias. The Provincial Government has strictly prohibited in future the sale of offices of public notaries (escribanias). The Opera Co. is still playing.

The "Cosmopolita" fully approves of the terrible censures passed by the Chilian press on the papers of Buenos Ayres for advocating the Brazilian aggression in Banda Oriental.

MAILS FROM THE PACIFIC.

The Mendoza diligence brings mails from Peru to Nov. 20th, and Chile to Dec. 1st.

The great event (!) of the day was the Inauguration of the South American Congress at Lima on the 24th inst. The streets were crowded with idlers, and one hundred artillerymen mounted guard with two bands of music. On the arrival of each deputy the band played his peculiar national hymn: there were only seven members, for Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Buenos Ayres, Venezuela, Ecuador, and New Granada, the other seven Republics being unrepresented, and Brazil seems to have hauled out of the affair. Dr. Paz Soldan, for Peru, presided, and the audience was considerable, all the State-schools being impressed for the purpose. All the public buildings were decorated, and silver medals distributed among the mob bore the names of the seven assisting plenipos. At night the city was illuminated, and the theatres crowded. The port of Callao saluted the *fête* with 22 guns, responded to by the Peruvian frigate Amazonas, and the British ship Leander, but the American sloop did not salute. All the vessels in port wore bunting, and the American, Chilian, Granadian, and Argentine Legations were serenaded.

The Congress declared the quarrel with Spain international, but the Ministry was as effete as the last, and incurred such displeasure that rumors were current of Pres. Pezet's resignation. The Peruvian fleet at length got to sea; and then the Chilian Secretary of Legation was sent to Admiral Pinzon, demanding possession of the Chinchas, a request politely refused, whereupon the republican navy went—not to the Chinchas—but to San Carlos island to practise gunnery. Pinzon expects soon to be re-inforced by Admiral MacMahon.

News from Central America is, that the President of Guatemala has sent circular despatches, denying the intended annexation of that Republic to Mexico, although Carreras will probably carry it out. The Congress of Costa Rica has also issued a manifesto highly anti-monarchical. The Peruvian filibuster, General Urbina, is not killed, but his invasion of Ecuador still-born: the obsequies of Flores on October 31st were magnificent, at Quito. The President of New Granada has censured the Governor of Paraná for permitting the outrage on the Spanish Commissary, Mazarredo. There is every hope of a revolution in Bolivia, and General Belgu is the new candidate.

Queen Isabella has decorated the President of Guatemala with the Grand Cross of Charles III.

THE FARM.

In the course of the progress of civilization, the advancement of trade, agriculture, and the breeding of stock, many wants are engederned. The luxurious require that the tastes should be gratified, that the objects of elegant necessities should be promoted to their view or brought to their knowledge; the industrial classes require, to the end that they may produce the necessities as well as the luxuries of life to the best advantage, that the materials and appliances of the best and most available sorts should be brought directly to their knowledge and presented to them on such occasions as are convenient to them, and in such localities as are within their reach.

The seller needs opportunities of showing his wares and products to probable and favorable purchasers. The purchasers require to see what there is to be had. It is a necessity that all men and all classes should spend or invest money, but to do this to the maximum satisfaction and advantage, it is needful that they should have a full opportunity of seeing collected together the products of nations.

The great pastoral and agricultural interests of this country are singularly unfortunate in not having such opportunities presented to them. Many spirited and patriotic individuals have done much for the benefit of the country at large in introducing at great cost the choicest of the European breeds of stock, cattle, sheep, and horses, and have bred most successfully from them. Many have introduced the best appliances of husbandry; but within a limited sphere only do these things 'tell.' The enterprising breeders are isolated, distances immense, and the producer has scant means and slow of making known the good things he has. The mass of the people, who should be most benefitte by the existence of such desirable things, have but a vague idea of their existence, and have no opportunity of seeing for themselves; and often justly esteem it a 'wild-goose chase, or an impracticable feat, to go to all the points of the compass, within a radius of sixty or seventy leagues, to know what there is to be had, and judge of qualities, classes, and results.

The obvious necessity, in this state of things, is the instituting of great central *fairs*, at convenient seasons, thus affording an opportunity for showing, and an opportunity for seeing.

Several influential gentlemen, recognising this great want of the country, have initiated such an institution, and have made arrangements for a 'fair,' to take place twice in the year at Belgrano. This is a beginning; and it is earnestly to be hoped that from this commencement much will be done in the same direction. It touches the interests of 'every man in the country' to a degree that many, perhaps, at first sight will hardly estimate. The man who wants to sell will have his opportunity; the man who wants to buy can find and purchase that which 'will suit him best.'

It behoves every one to support this institution, and send something, however small in quantity it may be, and every one to purchase something.

The first Fair takes place in April; let us all do at least a little towards providing its swad dling clothes, and look on what we may spend in preparing stock to send, and sending it, and on what we may spend in purchases, as so much good seed sown, the benefit of which we shall most surely reap hereafter.

If all do their utmost even this first "Fair" may be a brilliant success in every point of view, but whatever its results, let us remember that it is but a first effort, and should it attain to but very limited dimensions in the beginning, it must, if properly supported, become a great and most important institution, touching all pastoral pursuits most nearly,

FARMER.

SUBSCRIPTION IN BUENOS AYRES FOR THE BOMBAY SUFFERERS.

The "Standard;"	$200
P. Pongerard, English Grammar School, Barracas,	50
"River Plate Magazine,"	50
J. Le Long, Esq.,	50
J. T. Stothert	500
Don Andres Lamas junr.	100
Mr. David Fleming	£1
Mr. Anthony Gibson and Brother	£5
Mr. Thomas Gowland	1 ounce

[This list is still open and we call on all our subscribers to assist us.]

BALL IN BELGRANO.

A special train, for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen going to the Belgrano Ball, will leave the Retiro Station to-night at 9.30, returning in the morning at 4.30.

ON 'CHANGE.

Dec. 24, 1864.

Paper price of ounces, $45½.

First price of patacons $28 30

Last " 28 40

Cash sales, 242,886.

TIME SALES.

For Wednesday	14,000	28 25
Tuesday	4000	28 35
Thursday	3000	23 30
Saturday	81,600	28 50
Jan. 31	7000	28 65
5	8000	28 40
15	1000	28 70
7	10,000	28 60
7	7000	28 65
Feb. 15	5000	28 75

Total. 370,786.

In liquidation, 28 55 28 60.

30,000 National Bonds at 33¼.

The market opened very weak this morning and specie displayed a downward tendency; subsequently, no doubt owing to the general conviction that Flores has suffered a defeat, specie grew firm; paper money, however, is scarce, and collections most miserable. Loans for thirty days in the currency are freely made at 2 per cent. per month, and National Bonds hypothecated as collateral security.

A great number of bills of exchange were offered on the market to-day at as high a rate as 49¾, but the rate of first class bills cannot be quoted higher than 49¼.

The Wool market is very depressed, although some large sales were made in the North Plaza as high as 97.

SHIPS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

English.

CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	ARRIVAL.	CONSIGNEE.
Barque	Eugenia	433	Dennis	Nov. 5	Zimmermann, Fairs & Co.
Ship	Albion	427	Shaw	— 6	Bates Stokes.
Ship	Granada	706	Ijes	— 7	To order.
Brig	Volante	209	Thomas	— 8	To order.
Schooner	Navigator	—	—	— 12	Peto & Betts.
Brigantine	Belle	258	Payne	— 20	Barth and Volck.
Brigantine	Cynthia	196	Smith	— 16	Roosen & Co.
Barque	James Carthy	217	Ritchie	— 24	Darbyshire.
Brig	M'Connell	.....	.....	— 26	Bole Bros.
Barque	Parga	240	Newby	— 27	Zimme-mann & Co.
Brig	Margaret	262	Elsworth	— 27	Wheelwright.
Barque	Onda	332	Naira	Dec. 1	Drysdale.
Barque	George Dirkee	568	Anderson	— 5	Zimmermann.
Brig	Locomotive	196	Dart	— 10	Warnholtz.
Barque	Ann Braginton	413	King	— 14	Hees Bros.
Steamer	Una	1006	Batty	— 15	Green & Co.
Barque	Queen Bee	537	Park	— 16	Boyd & Co.
Barque	Arctil	500	Hartridge	— 19	Barth and Co.
Barque	Teazer	293	Gibson	— 19	Boyd & Co.
Barque	Rosetta	336	Jones	— 19	Rennie & Tweedy.
Barque	Sailor Prince	445	.....	— 23	
Barque	Delta	278	Kennedy	— 23	Best Bros.
Barque	Southern Belle	541	Benson	— 23	Latham.
Barque	Anna	.....	.....	— 23	To order.
Barque	Ocean King	.....	.....	— 23	

American.

Barque	Pearl	—	—	Oct 10	Zimmerman.
Schooner	Richmond	288	Powers	Nov. 1	Zimmer-ann Fairs &
Ship	Regent	842	Hamblin	— 27	Folmar & Co.
Barque	Monitor	448	Larabel	— 27	Barth and Volck.
Ship	Kit Carson	996	Connell	— 28	Folmar & Co.
Barque	Mary Elizabeth	.....	.....		Barth and Volck
Barque	Littlefield	526	Nickels	Dec. 14	Freyer Bros.
Barque	G. F. Pearson	.....	.....	— 22	Hale and Co.

French.

Barque	I. B. V. No. 1	227	Romion	Nov. 1	Cabirau.
Ship	St. Michel	441	Lagange	— 2	Desernaud.
Ship	Canton	406	Ferrard	— 5	Malman and Co.
Barque	Ille et Vilaine	369	Bouregnon	— 12	Bacque and Co.
Barque	Joseph	470	Meyres	— 14	To order.
Ship	Plata	—	—	— 17	Bonnemason & Co.
Brig	Louis Amade	214	Reand	— 22	Lavie.
Barque	Polinne	306	Requir	Dec. 1	Bonnemason.
Barque	Amelie Josephina	240	Gillsird	— 13	Dussaud.
Barque	Earcestina	277	Hiriart	— 14	Echelame.
Barque	Bissan	360	Ferret	— 16	Mallmann.
Ship	Feuelon	1081	Gussiaume	— 16	Cabirau.
Barque	Arnaud	376	Nadeau	— 18	Charavel.
Barque	Juanita de Bayona	306	Duhart	— 22	Sassemberg.
Barque	Alfredo	.....	.....	— 23	Peltzer & Co.

Spanish.

Brig	Joven Rosalia	166	Miramlell	Oct. 1	Reistra.
Brig	Falkoa	193	Austrich	— 6	Martinez and Son.
Brig	Amable	122	Carran	— 7	Ochoa and Son.
Brigantine	Jaimo	170	Conill	— 17	Mayol.
Brig	Pablo	189	Denis	— 19	Llavallol and Sons.
Brig	Fortuna	202	Llenas	Dec. 1	Ochoa and Co.
Schooner	Juana Paidamia	106	Maristany	— 10	Riestra.
Schooner	Invincible	160	Maristany	— 11	Llavallol.
Brig	Monjuich	269	Riera	— 11	Legnick and Co.
Schooner	Dorotea	148	Ferrer	— 11	Llavallol and Co.
Barque	Provenentia	573	Veinel	— 14	Llavallol.
Schooner	Feliz	180	Pla	— 18	Llavallol.

Italian

Brigantine	Rapallo	298	Nossardi	Oct 26	Sivery.
Barque	Riverets	244	Agentin	— 30	Vlale Bros.
Schooner	Anna	—	—	—	—
Schooner	Giovannino	164	Raddfel	— 20	To order.
Brig	Emilio Terraro	206	Serra	Nov. 27	Devotto & Co.
Schooner	San Giovanni	271	Casanego	— 30	Sivori.
Barque	Onorata	359	Chiozza	Dec. 14	Boyd and Co.
Barque	Giasinto Caprile	413	Hagliano	— 14	Caprilo & Co.
Barque	Pamperita	309	Repetto	— 22	Rocca and Co.

Dutch.

Schooner	Nina	141	Huisman	Oct. 3	Bieber.
Brig	Willemvan	211	Lutje	— 7	Bodar Bros.
Schooner	Zeven Sterren	161	Hemmes	— 7	Klengel.
Barque	Martha Tegeresa	281	Viper	— 14	Ferber.
Brig	Karel	257	Meerman	— 30	Arning and Hutz.
Schooner	Nicolas Albert	176	Songe	Nov. 2	Darbyshire.
Brig	Cornelia Elizabeth	179	Menzo	— 5	Clengel.
Brig	Jeanette	172	Zimmermann	— 20	Bieber and Co.
Schooner	Noord Holland	184	Syn	— 20	Desernaud.
Brig	Alida	313	Usher	— 30	Legnick & Co.
Brig	Sirus	360	Rees	Dec. 3	Getting and Co.
Schooner	Valk	192	Strybec	— 10	Ramos.
Schooner	Elizabeth Helena	228	Crescamp	— 10	Fernandes.
Schooner	Dina	378	Masdropdz	— 11	Desernaud.
Brig	Catherina Hermana	146	Viper	— 11	Moore, Punch & Co.
Schooner	Nicolaas Heimburger	—	Mellema	— 14	Warnholtz & Co.
Schooner	Professor Kaiser	...	Lever	— 21	Legnic Scharf.
Brig	Antonotta	209	Gaodie	— 21	Zimmermann, Fairs & Co.

Austrian.

Barque	Bon Padre	330	Randich	Dec. 16	To order.

Hanoverian

Schooner	Lisette	130	Velt	Oct. 1	Algelt.
Ship	Neptune	663	Rehm	Nov. 12	Barth and Volck.
Schooner	Sophie Henrietta	160	Techter	— 30	Legnick and Co.
Brig	Leonore	Longeblowl		Dec. 23	To order.

Hamburg.

Schooner	Elizabeth	99	Tensber	Oct. 3	Guimarens and Co.
Schooner	Ino	150	Moller	— 4	Etchegary and Cons.
Barque	George and Henry	338	Peters	Nov. 25	Getting & Co.
Brig	Angeline	217	Granman	Dec. 1	Werner and Co.
Ship	Garland	538	Behrens	— 14	Peto and Betts.

Brazilian.

Barque	California	212	Mourr	Nov. 21	Guimarens.

Bremen.

Barque	Ocean	339	Yaburgde	Dec. 18	Forbes & Co.
Barque	Fides	411	Harjes	Aug. 29	Zimmermann.

Prussian.

Ship	Clawitter	495	Nohcszon	Nov. 2	Freyer Bros.

Danish.

Schooner	Johannes	97	Peltran	Nov. 24	Luder & Co.
Brig	Carolina	176	Goldman	— 27	Zimmermann & Co.
Schooner	Dorano	104	Stehr	Dec. 21	Martinez & Sons.
Barque	Emma	330	Stalkeneanth	— 22	Sasemberg.
Brig	Ceres	.....	.....	— 23	Sassenberg & Co.

Swedish.

Schooner	Hilda	—	—	Oct. 8	Peto and Bet's.
Ship	Octavia	459	Lagerwall	Nov. 12	Gowland.

Norwegian.

Barque	Eidevold	260	Stund	Nov. 12	Beiber and Co.
Barque	Thrudrano	393	Lie	— 19	Sparif and Co.
Brig	Flora	.....	.....	Dec. 23	To order

Belgian.

Brig	De Ruyter	251	Deeparper	Oct. 21	Ferber and Co.
Barque	Van Artenelde	339	Hegenick	Dec. 23	Bonnemason & Co.

Oldenburgh

Brig	Johanna	140	Wassels	Nov. 8	O'Shee.
Barque	Reverland	583	Stellman	— 17	Deetgen and Co.
Brig	Wilheim	150	Sievers	— 20	
Schooner	Freia	229	Carls	Dec. 18	Etchegarry.

National.

Barque	Marie	366	Bursley	Oct. 26	Hale and Co.
Ship	Parana	552	Langsten	Dec. 9	Freyer Bros.

Hurrah for Belgrano!

SPLENDID HOTEL AND BAR.

Mr. CHAMPION begs to inform the foreign public that on Saturday, the 24th December, he will open his new Hotel in Belgrano, alongside of the station.

Elegantly-furnished rooms for families at most moderate charges.

Breakfasts, Dinners, Suppers, and Lunches on English style.

Refreshments at all hours.

X. CHAMPION.

Belgrano, Dec. 22, 1864.

148 1m. d & w. d23.

NORTHERN RAILWAY.

ARGENTINE RACES at BELGRANO.

Sunday, 25th inst., the following extraordinary trains will be run to Belgrano:

From 25 de Mayo 11.30; Retiro 11.40 a.m.
" " " 1.30; " 1.40 p.m.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

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Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet "Mersey," Ritchie Curlewis, Commander, will leave this port for Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro, on Tuesday, 27th December. At Rio de Janeiro the Mersey will meet with and will transfer to one of the Company's Transatlantic Packets Passengers and Freight for the following Ports, viz., Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent (Cape de Verd Islands), Lisbon, and Southampton.

Passengers by this vessel are requested to embark before Four p.m. on the above-named day, as the "Mersey" will leave the moment that the mails arrive on board.

For information as regards Rates of Passage, of Freights, &c., please apply at the Agency of the Company, 77 Calle 25 de Mayo.

ABRAHAM ROBINSON.

Cargo will in future be received on board the Mersey for Rio, Bahia, and Pernambuco, at £3 10s. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

SCREW & PADDLE STEAMERS, &c.

G. H. BARRINGTON & CO.,

Marine Architects, Engineers, and Surveyors,

27 LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON, E.C.,

Contract for Building every description of Craft for Sea or River Navigation.

Patent Combination Vessels, with Teak Planting and Iron Frames.

Estimates and particulars forwarded, including delivery in every Port in South America.

SHIPPING LIST
OF
L. SAGORY & LENNUYEUX.

FOR GENOA.

Italian ship 'Giovannino,' 3|3 I. I., 196 tons, Di Janni, master.

Consignees, Messrs. Zimmermann Fairs, and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

French ship 'Gil Blas,' 5-6 L I. I., 303 tons per register, Grouard (master), has the greater part of her cargo engaged.

Will admit passengers.

Consignees, Messrs. J. Llavallol and Sons.

The French ship 'Pividal,' 5|6, I. I., 501 tons per register, Lalande (master.) Can admit bales in freight and passengers.

Consignee, J. Llavallol and Sons.

The French ship 'Lapeyrouse,' 3|3 L. I. I., 335 tons, Chevrier, master.

Consignees, Messrs. C. Peguin, Petit, Laroche, and Co.

French ship 'Emile,' 3|3 I. I., 160 tons, Wersemail, master.

Consignees, Messrs. Vivares & Mallié.

French ship 'Plata,' 3|3 L I. I., 701 tons, Beduchand, master.

Consignees, Messrs. Bonnemason and Heydecker.

The French ship 'Cantor,' 3|3 L I. I., 406 tons, Perard, master.

Consignees, Messrs. Mallmann & Co.

The French ship 'Avenir,' 5|6 A I. I., 271 tons, Ertaud, master.

Consignees, Messrs. C. Pequin, J. Petit, Laroche, and Co.

The French ship 'Ille et Vilaine,' 3|3 I. I., 360 tons, Burignon, master.

Consignees, Messrs. J. M. Bacqué, Fres.

The French ship 'Louis Amedee,' 5|6 I. I., 214 tons, Renaud, master.

Consignees, Messrs. M. Lavie.

The French ship 'Marechal Excelmans,' 5|6 I. I., 212 tons, Larrea, master.

Consignees, Messrs. Sallano and Etchebarne.

French ship 'Fenelon,' A I., 1081 tons, Goussiaume, master.

Consignees, Messrs. F. Cabirau.

MARSEILLES.

French Barque 'Spartacus,' 3|3 L I. I. in red, 333 tons per register, has all her heavy freight engaged and follow the Union.

Consignee, M. Denans.

French Barque 'Bonne Marie,' 3|3 A I. I. 271 tons per register, will follow the Spartacus.

Consignees, Messrs. Pequin Petit Laroche & Co.

The French ship 'Joseph,' 460 tons, Meyress, master.

Consignees, Messrs. Jolly and Mallet.

FOR CETTE.

The French ship 'J. B. V. No. 1,' 3|3, I. I., 227 tons, Bronzon (master). Consignee, F. Cabirau, Esq.

FOR BORDEAUX.

The French ship 'St. Louis,' 5|6 L. I. I., 492 tons register, Darosteguy (master), can admit passengers.

Consignees, Dessein and Sicard, Esqrs.

French ship 'Sirius,' 3|3, L I. I., 264 tons, Marces.

The French ship 'Arnaud,' A I., 377 tons, Nadeau, master.

Consignees, G. C. Dessein and Sicard, Esqrs.

The French ship 'Ernestine,' 5|6 I. I., 277 tons, Hiriart, master.

Consignees, Sallano and Etchebarne, Esqrs.

FOR ANTWERP

The A I. fast sailing French ship 'St. Michael,' 441 tons, Lagrange (master), has the greatest part of her cargo engaged, and will have a very quick despatch. Can admit bales in freight and passengers.

Consignees, Messrs. Desarnaud and Co.

The French ship 'Préfet Paul Feart,' 3|3 I. I., H 61, T. P. Picard, master.

The Dutch brig 'Karel-August,' 5|6 I. I., 257 tons, P. Meermans, master.

Consignees, Messrs. Hugo, Bunge, and Co.

The Dutch brig 'Noord Holland,' 5|6 I. I., 184 tons, P. Flyn, master.

Consignees, C. Desernaud and Co.

The Dutch brig 'Jeannette Marianne,' 3|3 I. I., 172 tons, Zimmerman, master.

Consignees, M. J. N. Bieber and Co.

Norwegian barque 'Thrudvang,' A. I., 399 tons, Captain J. Lie.

Consignees, Messrs. Lengnick, Scharff, and Co.

For particulars please apply to
L. SAGORY & LENNUYEUX,
Ship Brokers,
47—Calle Cangallo—47.

o20 1m

STEAMBOAT AGENCY.

ALVAREZ AND RISSO,
99½—Reconquista—99½.

FOR MONTEVIDEO,

The Steamer TEVERE,
Capt. José Barbora,

Leaves every Monday and Thursday, and returns every Thursday and Sunday.

FOR SALTO,

Calling at Martin Garcia, Higueritas, Soriano, Mercedes, Fray Bentos, Gualeguaychu, Concepcion, Paysandu, and Concordia,

The Steamer SALTO,
Capt. Simon Fidanza,

Leaves every Thursday at 11 in the morning, and arrives every Monday at daybreak.

FOR SORIANO AND MERCEDES

The Steamer MERCEDES,

Leaves every Thursday at 11 in the morning, and arrives every Monday at daybreak.

FARES:

Montevideo	8 pats.
Martin Garcia	4 "
Higueritas	6 "
Fray Bentos	8 "
Gualeguaychu	9 "
Soriano and Mercedes	11 "
Concepcion	10 "
Paysandu	12 "
Concordia and Salto	18 "

Deck passage, half-price.

FREIGHTS:

Montevideo, per ton, 4 pats.

Ports in the Uruguay, do. do.: 9 pats.; gold, ¼ per cent.; silver, ½ per cent.

Parcels, &c., taken at regular price.

NOTE—Any passenger found on board, without his ticket from the Agency, will be fined 1 patacon.

The discharge of cargo will be effected by launches selected by the agents of the steamer at the different ports, at current prices, at the risk of the shippers.

The passengers for Soriano and Mercedes, by the steamer Salto, will be taken on board the Mercedes at Yaguaron.

FOR SALTO.

Calling at all the ports in the Uruguay, the

Argentine Steamer URUGUAY,
Capt. D. Ramon G. Panasco,

Leaves every Saturday at 10 in the morning.

Cargo, 8 pats. per ton; silver, 1½ per cent.; gold, 1¼ per cent.

Parcels at current price.

NOTE—Passengers to Soriano and Mercedes, will be taken from Fray Bentos by diligence, at the cost of the company.

FOR MONTEVIDEO.

The National Steamer URUGUAY,
Captain D. Ramon G. Panasco.

Leaves every Monday at 5 in the evening and returns every Thursday.

FOR SALTO

Calling at all ports in the Uruguay the National steamer URUGUAY,

Leaves every Thursday at 10 in the morning and arrives every Monday.

Fares since October 28, 1864.

CABIN.

Montevideo 8$ pats. of 10 rls.
Concordia & Salto 16 "

Freight of cargo to Montevideo 4 pats per ton, do. ports in the Uruguay 8 do.

For 40 cubic feet or 80 arr. 10 reals.

Gold ½ p ⅁. Silver ½ ⅁.

For further information, apply at the Agency office of

ALVAREZ & RISSO,
99½—Reconquista—99½.

SHIPPING LIST
OF
CHARLES WM. BENN & CO.
Shipbrokers.
49—*Calle 25 Mayo*—49.

FOR ANTWERP.

The fine British brig 'William and Anthony,' A I., 200 tons, Captain Coombs, a full vessel and will sail in a few days.

Consignees, Messrs. C. F. Warnholtz and Co.

The first-class Dutch barque 'Aluda,' 3|3 I. I., 178 tons, Captain Dalenger, all cargo engaged.

Consignee, A. Klengel, Esq.

The first-class Dutch brigantine 'Zeven Steeren,' 3|3 I. I., 186 tons, Captain Hemmes, all cargo engaged.

Consignee A. Klengel, Esq.

Swedish brig 'Safvar' 5|6 I.I., 196 tons, Captain Amneus, all cargo engaged.

Consignees Charles Wm. Benn & Co.

The well-known Belgian brig 'De Ruyter,' 5|6 I. I., 251 tons, Captain de Paepe, can only engago a few bales, will have immediate despatch.

Consignees, Messrs. Altgelt, Ferber, and Co.

Dutch brig William van der Bey 3|3 I.I., tons, Captain Lutje, only requiring a few bales.

Consignees, Messrs. John Best and Brothers.

Dutch barque 'Martha Theresia,' 3|3 I.I.I., 271 tons, Coptain Visser, can only engage a few bales.

Consignees Messrs. Altgelt Ferber & Co.

Oldenburg brig 'Albert,' 3|3 I.I., 230 tons, Captain Otten, can engage a few bales.

Consignee, D. Gowland Esq.

British brig 'Mary,' 5|6 I.I., 218 tons, Captain————, this vessel is hourly expected and will receive cargo immediately on her arrival, has half cargo engaged and only requires a few bales to complete.

Consignees, Chas. Wm. Benn & Co.

Swedish ship 'Octavia,' 3|3 459 tons, Captain Lagerwall has all her heavy cargo engaged and shipping, and can only engage a small portion of bales.

Consignee, D. Gowland Esq.

Almost all the preceeding vessels are loading in the Inner Roads.

For further particulars, respecting the above-mentioned vessels, please apply to

CHARLES WM. BENN & CO.,
Shipbrokers,
o26x Calle 25 De Mayo, No. 49.

PAUL FRUGONI,

Sworn Attorney and Public Translator,

Respectfully offers his services to the English residents of this city and country.

Office—CALLE BOLIVAR, No. 31.

98 1m, d16

The New Steamer
"ESTRELLA DEL NORTE."

Passengers only,

Will leave the Tigre (las Conchas) for San Pedro every Wednesday and Saturday, commencing on Wednesday the 14th in connexion with the Northern Railroad.

Special trains will leave the station 25 Mayo at 10 a.m., on the days above mentioned, for the conveyance of passengers, luggage and parcels free of additional charge.

FARES.

Zarate $3 } Steerage half price.
Barrada $8 }
San Pedro $8 }

Parcels only received the day before sailing up to 5 o'clock p.m. For further particulars apply at the Agency,

HENRY DOWSE,
Calle Cuyo No. 1.

65 d 15

For New York.

The A.I. English Clipper Bark
"EUGENIE".

432 tons register, Captain DENIS.

Has part of his cargo engaged and will have quick despatch.

Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann Fairs and Co.

For further particulars please apply to
A. H. MINTURN.
40—Calle Cangallo—40.

1m n26

PETER A. GARTLAND'S
Photographic Art Gallery,
345—CALLE DEFENSA—345

The subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to the superiority of the pictures produced in his establishment. Photographs of every size, from the small picture intended for lockets to the full size of life, finished in India ink, black or colored crayon, water color or oil. Photographs taken from old Daguerreotypes or Ambrotypes at twenty per cent cheaper than any other establishment in the city, and warranted perfect in every particular, *Cartes-de-visite* beautifully colored only $100 a dozen.

Don't forget the number—
345—Calle Defensa—345

1m d2

W. CRANWELL,
Pharmaceutist and Chemist,

Begs to inform the public and his friends that he has opened his new Pharmacy in the Calle Rivadavia No. 30, in which establishment will be found on sale a complete assortment of first class English drugs and chemicals.

The greatest care will be taken in the fulfilment of his profession, and particular attention paid to medical orders. d15, 1m

MENSAGERIAS ARGENTINAS.
CALLE RIVADAVIA, No. 98.

Luis Campanela, manager of one of these Mensagerias, begs to inform the public and his friends that, associated with Don Romulo Dias, after the 13th inst., they will make 15 journeys to the following places every month, leaving town every Friday and returning on

Giles, Fortin de Areco, Salto, Rojas, Pergamino, San Nicolas, and Rosario they leave on 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29. To Junin two carriages will go weekly. The managers compromise themselves to facilitate the delivery of correspondence with the same punctuality they have always manifested.

75 1m, d15

American Dentist.
Dr. N. O. CORNWALL,
Calle Rivadavia, 275.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Inserted in the neatest and most approved manner, so as to have a beautiful live-like appearance, cause no irritation in the mouth, and serve all the uses of the natural organ. Tooth-ache promptly relieved and radically cured.

Teeth filled with gold or metallic cements, so as to last for years or for life. Tartar cleaned off teeth, and roots extracted, and all operations performed with the least possible pain.

F. DONOVAN AND CO.,
WOOL BROKERS,
84, *Calle Piedras*.

78 1m. d&w. d15

TOBACCO de la PALMA,

Is an article entirely different from any other in present use, and solely manufactured by the undersigned at their Steam Tobacco Manufactory.

Containing no Paraguay Tobacco it is free from that peculiar bitterness usually encountered in Tobacco heretofore manufactured in this country for "pipe" use, while its strength is comparable with that of the American Tobacco.

Being nicely cut, it prevents this unnecessary trouble to the consumer, and packed in "tins," of convenient size with adjustable covers, there is less to fear from drying than with other Tobaccos. Two very important considerations, particularly with those residing in the camp. It can, however, be obtained in packages of 1 lb each.

At the manufactory can also be found Tobacco-fuerte-colorado for cigarillos, and Tobacco Frances of the best quality at exceedingly low prices.

The "Tobacco de la Palma" can also be purchased at the following well known establishments.

Messrs. Barry & Walker, corner of Calle Defensa y Moreno.
Muir & Urie, No. 162 Calle Defensa.
Claypole Brothers, 23 " "
George Anderson, 53 " "
Adolphus Wilkinson, Plaza Once de Setiembre.
Thos. Nuttall, corner of Calle 25 de Mayo y Cuyo.

KEYSER & CO.
111 1m,d18

WOOL BROKER.

The undersigned wishes to acquaint his friends and the public in general that he has commenced in the above line, and hopes that by strict attention to business he will be enabled to merit a share of public patronage.

All sales connected with Barracas, South Plaza, and Onze de Setiembre will carefully be attended to by letters addressed to Calle Suipacha No. 137. He may himself personally be seen at the 'Bolsa de Comercio' from 2 till 4 in the afternoon

WILLIAM MICHAEL MOONEY.
134 d22, 1m

English and French Seminary,

96—CALLE INDEPENDENCIA—96
Conducted by Miss Stuart,

Miss STUART in returning thanks to those kind friends who have patronised her since opening the above establishment, begs to inform them and the public that the vacations will commence on the 22rd inst, and that business will be resumed on the 2nd of January, 1865.

Miss S. will be at home to receive applications on and after the 26th inst.
130 d22, 15p

SAVINGS BANK.

BANK MAUA AND CO.

No. 103 Calle de Cangallo,

BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank, in which they place the most confidence.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depositary for their savings.

The sums deposited in that most important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and will open a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo, from Nine a.m till Three p.m on Week Days, and on Sundays and Holidays from Ten a.m. to Twelve m., for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned.

The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare

The Bank of Mauá and Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighbourhood.

Buenos Ayres, September 19, 1863.

Pp. Mauá and Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE

CONDITIONS.

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency Silver Dollar upwards.

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p ℅) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars carreney, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes, can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.

Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book, it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

NAMES OF STEAMERS.

LA PLATA,
PARANA, PARAGUAY,
URUGUAY, UNA.

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 1st of each month.

Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Company, the bills of lading being signed with these conditions.

As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very moderate.

Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave.

In order to facilitate immigration to these countries the rates have been reduced as follows—

1st Class.....£35.
2nd „ .....£25.
3rd „ .....£16.

Return Tickets will be issued for six months at the following rates—

1st Class.....£65.
2nd „ .....£45.
3rd „ .....£30.

These boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of Ladies and Children, having large ladies' cabin, and carrying an experienced stewardess.

The UNA will sail on the 3rd of January.

H. A. GREEN & CO.,
85 RECONQUISTA.

MENSAGERIAS Y CORREOS NACIONALES INICIADORES.

127—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—127

Through tickets given to all parts of the Upper Provinces, and also to Chile and Bolivia. Parcels of all kinds, including remittances of money or valuable articles, despatched in like manner with the greatest safety.

Leaves Rosaria for Mendoza, San Juan, and Chile every Tuesday.

Leaves Rosario for Cordoba every Tuesday and Saturday.

Leaves Rosario for Santiago, Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, and Bolivia every Saturday.

Leaves Cordoba for Catamarca on the 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month.

Leaves Cordoba for Rio Cuarto every Wednesday, in conjunction with the Rosario Coach for San Luis, Mendoza, San Juan, and the Pacific.

The Office is open on all week days from 9 to 7, and on the evening preceding the sailing of the Pavon until 10 p.m., for receiving Parcels, &c. Any parcels delivered on the day of sailing of the Pavon will be detained till the following week. On Sundays and Holidays the Office will be open until Noon. n 16 x

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ALEXANDER FULTON & Co.

25 and 27.....Calle Defensa.....25 and 27.

n 26 1 m

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Public is respectfully informed that the immense stock of the

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,

61 CORRIENTES,

Is now replete with an unequalled variety of

NEW GOODS,

Adapted to the present season, which comprises numerous articles [specially suited to the wants of

CAMP PURCHASERS.

1m v19 **61 CORRIENTES 61**

IMPORTANT TO SHEEP FARMERS.

The undersigned begs to notify all Persons interested in wool-growing that he has just received a fresh supply of that celebrated and popular remedy, the SOUTH DOWN SHEEP WASH, the only safe and effectual cure for the Scab in Sheep ever used in this country

The immense demand for this article last year by all the principal estancieros, native and foreign, is sufficient recommendation of its efficacy.

The exportation from the United States to Australia alone amounted last year to twenty-five thousand pounds.

No true Sheepfarmer will be without this important remedy, which will ensure him long and full fleeces.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the General Agency, Messrs. Barry and Walker's, No. 97 Calle Defensa.

CHAS. S. BOWERS, Sole Agent.

JAMES S. HILL & CO.,
Haberdashers,
21—CALLE FLORIDA—21

Just received some Children's Robes, at 800, 900, and 1000$ each.
140 d22, 6p

IMPORTANT TO CAMP PURCHASERS.

JUST RECEIVED ex "THYRA" & "PARAGUAY,"

An immense assortment of Men's and Boys'

READY MADE CLOTHING

Suitable for every Season, and of First Class Materials.

T. FALLON
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
64, 66, & 68 CALLE PIEDAD.
n 6 x.

English Carpenters.

92—Calle de la Esmeralda—92

We the undersigned beg leave to notify our friends and the public in general that we have commenced business in the above line, and hope by strict attention to merit their support. All orders will be executed with the greatest facility and exactness.

JOHN COBBY.
JOHN J. DOWNING.

N.B.—Camp orders will be attended too with the greatest possible care.
3m o4.

67 Calle San Martin (altos),
Front of the Bolsa.
Camps, Houses, Public Funds, Mortgages, &c.

D. Alejandro Cornac, exchange broker, advises the public and his friends that he has opened his office at No. 67 (altos) calle San Martin, in front of the Bolsa, where all transactions of business will be undertaken, respecting camps, houses, public funds, mortgages &c,

Office hours from 9 in the morning, until 4 in the evening. n30 m

Notice.

The undersigned, Sole Agents in this city for the sale of the celebrated Brandy marked "JULES ROBIN & Co." hereby caution the public that a spurious article in imitation of the genuine is now being offered on sale, the bottles of which are forged with the name of the aforesaid manufacturers, but are easily detected from the deficiency of their name being branded in the corks and ours as sole agents on each bottle.

Buenos Ayres, July 4th, 1864.
75,1m JOHN BEST & BROS.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
Chief Offices,
QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS
LIVERPOOL.
Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and the River Plate,
Barbour, Barclay, and Co
CALLE CHACABUCO, 13.
Sept. 20.

CIGARS.

E. RATHJE,
60 CALLE SAN MARTIN 62
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT MODERATE PRICES,
Fresh arrivals every month.
21, x

Camps.

To be rented in lots of ¼, ½, or 1 league, some splendid land 35 leagues from town, the rent for a puesto for one flock of sheep is $3500 m|c. The camps adjoin Mr. Kean's, three leagues from the Salado, in the Partido 25 de Mayo. The land belongs to Don Justo Pereda. For further particulars apply at 257 Calle Belgrano; or on the Estancia to Sr. Staples.
36 16p d7

CENTRAL ARGENTINE RALWAY Co.,
(Limited.)
PUBLIC NOTICE.

The undersigned Resident Director of this Company, with power to represent the same in the Argentine Republic, hereby gives notice to all the subscribers thereto in this country, that in accordance with what is prescribed in the Articles of Association, approved by H.E. the President, and duly published in this Capital, he has appointed the twentieth (20th) day of January of the year ensuing, 1865, for the payment of two pounds sterling, or nine dollars and eighty cents, hard money, upon each share subscribed for, which payment is to be made in Buenos Ayres at the registered office of the Company, No. 87 Calle de la Reconquista; and in the other cities and places of the Republic at such offices as the Company's agents there may determine.

No. 4, of the Articles of Association, is as follows, viz.—"The Directors may, from time to time, make such calls upon the members in respect of of all monies unpaid on their shares, as they may think fit; provided always that twenty-one days' notice, at least, be given of each call, and that no call shall exceed £2 per share, or be made at an interval of less than three calendar months after the last preceding call shall have been made, and each member shall be liable to pay the amount of calls so made to the persons: and at the times and places appointed by the Directors."

THOMAS ARMSTRONG.
Buenos Ayres, 14 December, 1864.
74 d14,10p

THE ESPERIDINA

AT RETAIL

and

WHOLESALE

IS FOR SALE

Café Paris; Café del Plata; Confiteria de los Suizos, Botica y Drougeria de Torres y Barton, Calle de la Piedad 125; Frente á San Francisco.
Café de Catalanes; Confiteria de la Victoria; Café Colon; Hibernian House, 64, 66, y 68 Calle de la Piedad
Botica de Cranwell, Reconquista 66; Botica y Drougeria Demarchi.
Botica de Teofilo Banon, Florida 52. Frente Santa Domingo.

Wanted.

By a young woman lately arrived, a situation in an English or American family as children's maid or house maid. She understands sewing, and would be inclined to make herself generally useful. Best references given. Address J. B. 'Standard' office.

142 3p d24

Wanted.

A Servant-maid to take care of children. References required. Apply at 329 (altes) Rivadavia.

146 3p d24

Wanted.

Two young men, just arrived from Germany, want employment at one estancia.

Address A. & M. V. Schalt's Hotel, Calle 25 de Mayo No. 51.

147 3p d24

Wanted Employment

As Book-keeper and Correspondent.

A gentleman formerly book-keeper and Correspondent in an English house at Rio de Janeiro, desires employment in a similar capacity. Satisfactory references. Address T. C. D., Standard office.

159 6p, d22

Wanted,

A Cook in an estancia 18 leagues from town, South. Good references required. Apply to No. 7 Calle 25 de Mayo.

137 d22. 6p

Wanted,

A middle aged woman as Cook for a small English family, at a chacra near town; good references required. Apply at Calle de Chacabuco, No. 81.

132 d22, 6p

Medianeros.

Wanted a couple for the Arroyo de Medio. This is a great chance; none but men of character need apply.

Address 'Irish Estanciero,' No. 139 Calle Estados Unidos. n25 1 m

Wanted Medianeros.

Required two Medianeros for two of the finest flocks in Entre Rios, excellent camps and good water, situate in the Department of Gueleguaychu.

Apply to 25 and 27 Calle Defensa.

32 1m d6

To Let—Furnished Apartments.

A fine Sala, with Bedroom, adjoining. Also several bedrooms, together or separate.

CALLE DE LA FLORIDA, 258

57 1 m. d. S

Furnished Apartments (Central).

394 Calle Rivadavia 394.

At the above house Furnished Apartments well lighted, &c., can always be had for single Gentlemen or Ladies, with attendance if required.

37 1m d6

To Rent.

An Estancia in the partido of Pila 1500 varas front by twenty thousand deep, the land is of an excellent quality and suitable for the rearing of Sheep.

For further particulars apply to 180 Calle Florida. s15 x.

To Rent,

A small estancia to the south, about one-third of a square league of ground, a fine azotea house, three 'puestos,' alfalfa fields, fruit trees, corrales, and all other requisites for a complete establishment. Distance from Buenos Ayres ten leagues; from Moron six leagues; from San Vicente four-leagues. The land is of the best in the province, and there is an arroyo of permanent water, which crosses it in its entire length. A long lease on moderate terms will be given.

For further particulars, please apply to Wells, Beckhause, and Co., 173 Piedras, from 5 to 9 o'clock p.m.

138 1m. d & w. d22.

For Sale,

A piece of camp with half a league of garden attached, situated between the Salado and the town of Dolores. Also 2000 sheep. For particulars apply at 34 Chacabuco.

119 9p, d21

To Let,

A small but new house, good for business, situated in the Calle Buen Orden, corner of Caseros. Apply for further information to No. 89 Calle Corrientes.

117 d 21, 9p

To Rent

Some excellent camp, 35 leagues from this city, on the side of the Salado, Partido 25 de Mayo, joining Mr. S. Quinn's camp. Persons interested may rent enough for one flock, ½ or a league. The camp is of the best kind for sheep. For particulars apply at the establishment to Mr. Esteples, or 257 Calle Belgrano, in town

152 1m d24

To Rent,

Various leagues of camp situated in the partidos of Pila Marchiquita and Azul: price from $600 to $2000 m|c yearly per 100 square squares. For further particulars apply at 180 Calle Florida.

d21, x.

On Sale.

A large Building, Calle Chacabuco.

Two leagues of first class Camps, in the province of Santa-Fé, department of San Geronimo. Good grass, permanent water, and abont three-quarters of a league is covered with woods.

1 league of good Camp in Las Flores, cheap.

An Estancias in Entre-Rios, 1½ leagues, 6,000 sheep, cattle, mares, etc. Good buildings and chacra.

An Estancia, ½ league, in Partido del Monte.

Do. ½ league in Ville de Mercedes, one league from the town, 8 puestos, corrals, etc.

½ League of good camp in the partido de Navarro.

The right to three leagues of camp near Junin.

2,000 Sheep, Mestizas.

WANTED, a central House, for a family.

An Estancia, with cattle and buildings this side of the Salado River.

2 leagues of Camp in the Salto.

A small house near the Retiro.

A piece of ground in the north of the city.

Four or six puestos near the partido del Monte wanted to rent.

Wanted, money to lend, with guarantee of public stocks.

Money given on mortgage.

Public stocks and titles of the Foreign Debt are bought.

Office of D. Alejandro Cornac, Exchange Broker, 67 San Martin (altos) front of the Bolsa, from 8 to 4.

d1, X.

For Sale,

1600 Merino Sheep of good quality, and the land that they are on will be rented to the buyer if convenient. Any person interested may apply at the establishment of the Tronquitas, at present owned by Mr. Neil Buchanan, 1½ league from the English Church.

123 d21, 6p

For Sale.

One thousand fine Mestiza Sheep in the partido of San Vicente. For further particulars apply to Urie and Muir, 162 Defensa.

146 12p d24

AUCTION.

By B. BALCARCE & Co.

On the 25th inst., will be sold by auction, for cash, in calle Victoria, the following furniture, at 11 o'clock, for cash. One excellent English perpendicular piano of jacaranda, 1 French perpendicular piano made of ebony, a better class of wood than jacaranda, 1 grand English piano of mahogany, 1 do horizontal mahogany, 1 elegant horizontal mahogany, 1 elegant washing-stand of mahogany with marble slab, 1 mahogany wardrobe, 1 dining table of mahogany, French make, for 24 people; 1 do smaller, 2 dining tables of cherry wood, 3 looking-glasses with gilt frames and crowns, 4 other looking glasses, dozen carved German chairs of mahogany with shell-shaped backs, 1 do of mahogany, not carved, 2 corner stands of mahogany, 2 washing-stands of mahogany and marble slabs, 1 mahogany chest of drawers, 1 sofa, several carpets, crockery, glass, lamps of all kinds, boxes of spirits and barrels and a great deal more furniture and other things.

Notice.

The second General Annual Meeting of the subscribers to the Scotch Presbyterian Church Establishment will be held at the British Consulate on the 30th inst. at 2 p.m., when the accounts and a Report of the year's management will be presented by the Trustees.

British Consulate, B. Ayres,
Dec. 22, 1864.
FRANK PARISH, Consul

144 d23, 3p

Notice.

The second General Annual Meeting of the subscribers to the British Episcopalian Church Establishment, will be held at the British Consulate on the 30th inst., at noon, when the accounts and a report of the year's management will be presented by the Trustees.

FRANK PARISH, Consul.
British Consulate,
Buenos Ayres, Dec. 22d, 1864.

145 3p,d23

Deuda Nacional.

Hay en venta las sumas siguientes 35,000 p. fondos publices al 30 p ℅ con la renta á favor del vendedor—13,500 p en liquidaciones al 30 p ℅ con la renta del año corriente en favor del comprador—26,000 p. deuda (en tramite) de produsidos al 24 p ℅—14,000 p. deuda Estrangera al 41 p ℅—Ocurrance calle Victoria n. 424 de 10 á 3 de la tarde.

143 3p d. 23

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93 15p. d16

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124 d21, x

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The public are respectfully informed that the above institution will be closed for the vacations from the 23rd inst. until Monday, January 9th 1865.

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General Post-office.

The person who received per British Packet of 14th November ult. a Registered Letter, from Killigan, for—Cunningham, for Connelly, is requested to call at this office at his earliest convenience.

December 23, 1864.

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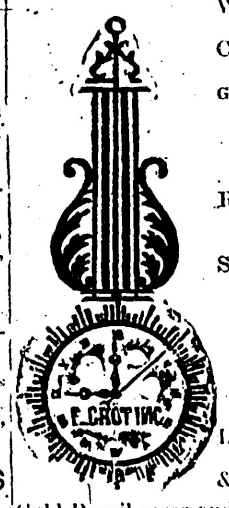

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MARRIED.

At San Pedro, Chascomus, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Francis Gebbie, Scotch Church, Quilmes, the Rev. Martin P. Ferguson, M.A., Scotch Church, Chascomus, to Augusta Eliza Mansell, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Peter Schmidt, Buenos Ayres. (No cards.)

DIED.

On the 14th inst., George Henry, infant son of Mr. H. M. Watson, of this city, aged four months.

At No. 61 Calle Zavala, Montevideo, on the 16th instant, aged 14 months, Florence, infant daughter of George Hall, Esq. Friends will please accept of this intimation.

"The Standard."—Printed and Published every morning at the STANDARD Printing office, No. 74 Calle Belgrano, by the Proprietors and Editors M. G. & E. T. MULHALL.